

# Herald Tribune

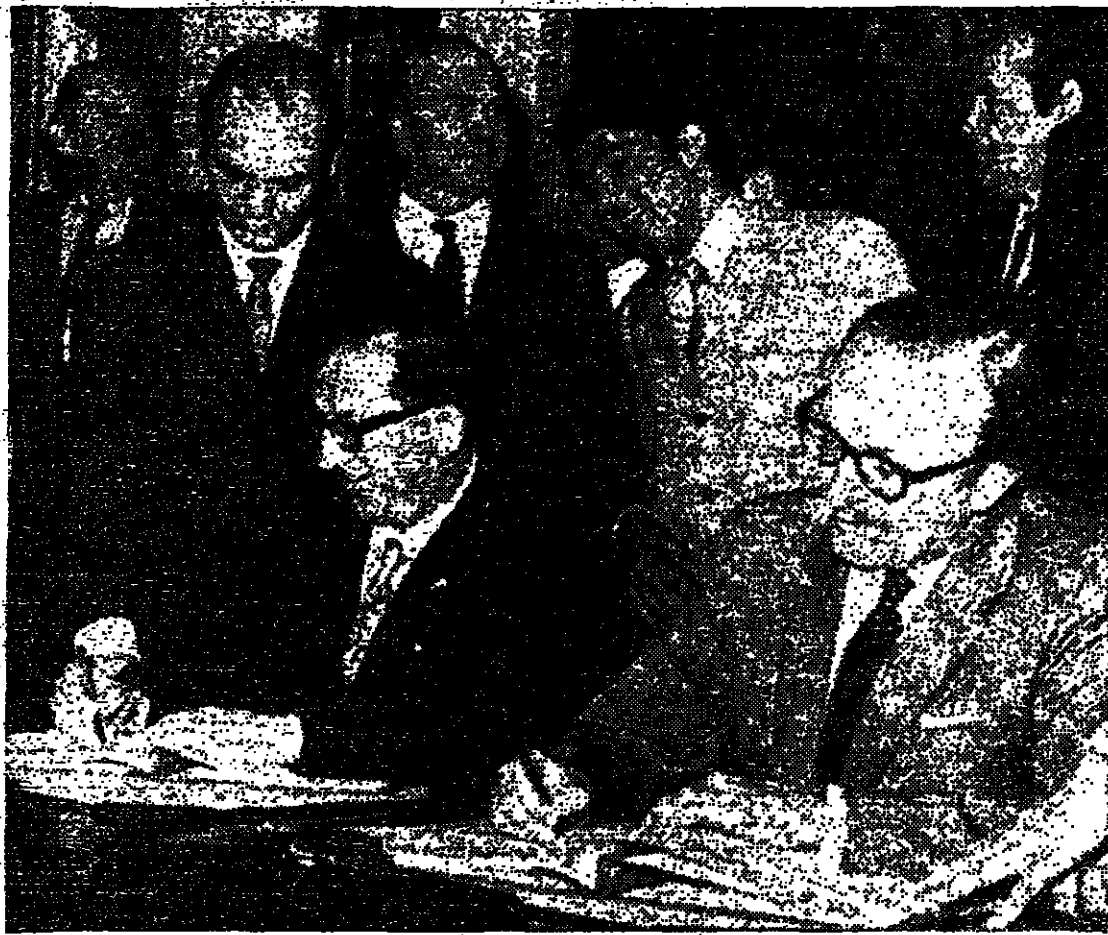
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No. 27,744

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable, with showers. Temp. 48-59 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (12-16). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 46-56 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (12-16). CHANGING: Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (12-16). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (12-16). Yesterday's temp. 42-59 (7-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



THE MALTESE AGREEMENT—Malta Prime Minister Dom Mintoff (left) and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington signing Maltese bases' agreement in London Sunday.

## U.K., Malta Sign Pact On Bases

### 7-Year Accord Ends Rent Dispute

LONDON, March 26 (NYT).—Britain and Malta signed an agreement here today for the continued use by British forces of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

According to informed sources, the agreement does not refer specifically to use by Britain's allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but it is expected that their ships will, in fact, be allowed continued access to the Maltese naval facilities.

The seven-year agreement puts an end to nine months of tortuous, cliff-hanging negotiations marked by ultimatums, the withdrawal of most of the British contingent on the island and implied threats by Malta's prime minister, Dom Mintoff, that if the Western powers were unwilling to meet his price, the Russians—or even the Libyans—might.

The agreement, signed at Marlborough House by Mr. Mintoff and the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington, gives Malta an annual payment of some \$14 million—nearly three times the rent it previously received.

This was more than the \$10 million Britain had offered at the start of the negotiations last year, although much less than the \$30 million Mr. Mintoff had originally demanded.

Britain and NATO later made a top offer of \$14 million while Mr. Mintoff demanded \$18 million.

Malta, which has military links to Britain dating back 170 years, has provided extensive naval facilities to NATO, as well as serving as a base for a 3,500-man British military contingent.

To the NATO countries, Malta was considered of definite, although not unlimited, military usefulness. What was considered most important, especially by the United States and Italy, was that the Soviet Navy should not be able to use the island.

This concern accounts for the increase over the \$10 million that was originally Britain's top offer. When this offer was turned down by Mr. Mintoff last December, the British evacuated the 6,000 military dependents on the island and began paring down their forces. At present, there are fewer than 1,000 British servicemen on the island.

According to sources here, the British will build their troop level back up to 3,000 and dependents will be returned. Because of a serious unemployment problem in Malta, the reduction of civilian employees on the bases from 4,900 to 3,800 will be carried out more slowly than originally planned.

Britain will pay slightly more than one-third of the \$14-million rental. The rest will be made up by contributions from other NATO countries, in particular the United States.

### Red Banned

One important provision accepted by Mr. Mintoff was agreement that Malta would not permit the forces of the Soviet Union or any other party to the Warsaw Pact to be stationed on the island or to use the military facilities there.

At a news conference after the signing, Lord Carrington said, "I am satisfied that the agreement safeguards the position of Britain and her allies."

Mr. Mintoff, who appeared cheerful, said he had been assured by the British government that the Malta bases would never be used against any of the Arab states. If such an assurance were to be broken, he added, "the agreement will not hold any more."

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Mintoff said that once the agreement runs out in 1979 there will be no similar deal. "If we are going to give facilities to anybody, we are going to give them free or not at all. I hope not at all," he said.

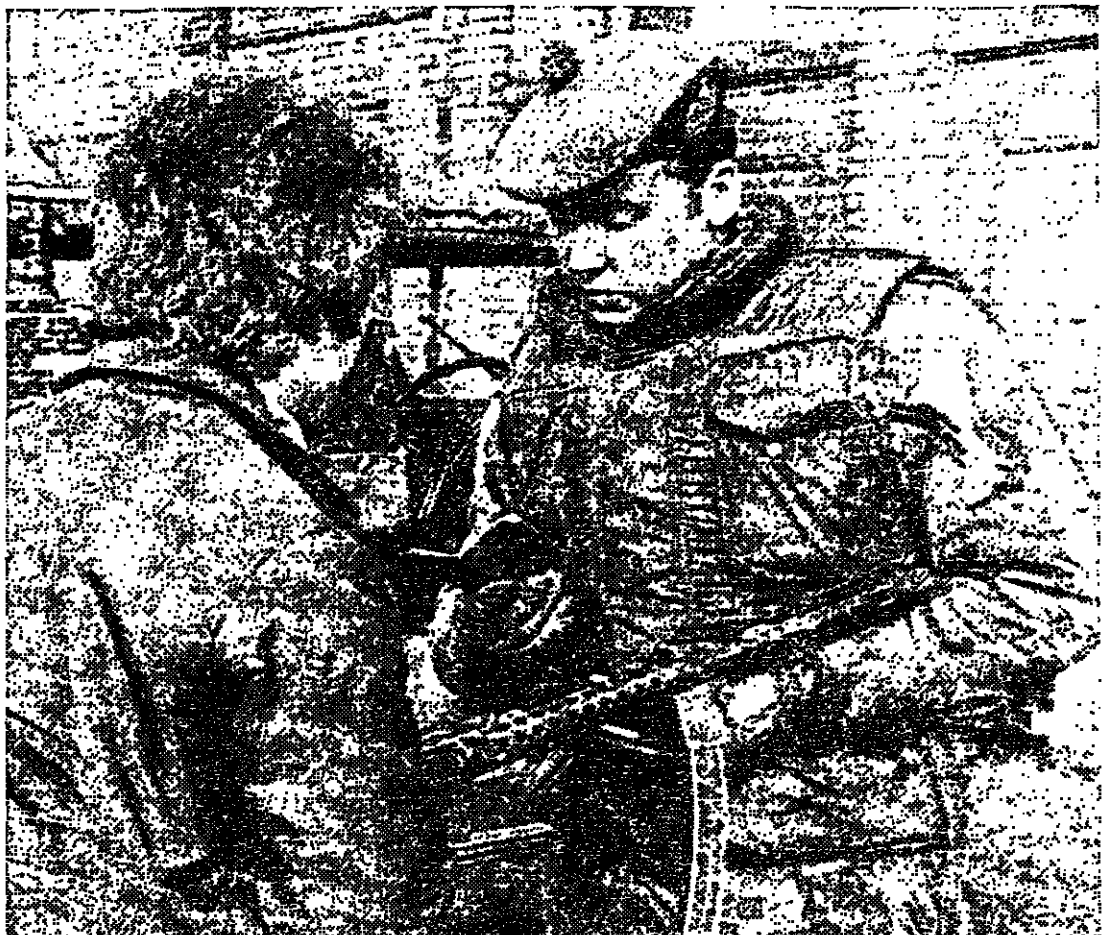
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Despite an appeal by the government to let Mr. Mintoff and his aides proceed quietly to their homes, the roads were filled with Labor party supporters who walked beside the premier's car for the half-mile to his residence, shouting "Viva Mintoff."



SPOT CHECK—British soldier checking identification of Belfast motorist Sunday as security forces throughout the capital searched for arms and explosives.

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### Lobbyist Insists Memo Is a Fraud

DENVER, March 26 (AP).—Dita D. Beard, a lobbyist for International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., categorically denied today that she wrote a controversial memorandum, published by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, that purportedly linked an ITT anti-trust settlement with a donation to the Republican National Convention.

In a statement, given to a Senate subcommittee in her hospital room here, Mrs. Beard repeated her previous denials and went into detail on her meeting with Mr. Anderson's assistant, Brit Hume.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., held an extraordinary hearing in a room in the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital where Mrs. Beard has been recovering from a heart ailment for the last month.

[Mrs. Beard collapsed with an anginal attack while being questioned. Reuters reported. Doctors and nurses were present during the session and she had an oxygen tube in her nose.]

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Some younger IRA men are said to feel that the organization should not emphasize defending Catholic ghettos and streets that border on Protestant neighborhoods. In recent days, there has been discussion of street patrols and armed protection of the Catholic areas.

British Army officials, as well as the local police, do not rule out, however, the possibility of random acts of terrorism in the next few days during the tense take-over by the Westminster government.

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The commission, headed by John D. Rockefeller 3d, made the proposal in the third and last part of a report to the President and Congress. The first part set out the commission's belief that continued population growth is undesirable; the second recommended abortion-on-demand or contraceptives for people of all ages as part of a reordering of views on education, child-bearing and child-rearing.

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## 36 Countries Sign Pact on Drug Control

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, March 26 (NYT).—An agreement to strengthen international machinery for uncovering the illicit production and sale of narcotics was signed here yesterday by 36 countries.

The agreement will become a protocol to a 1954 narcotics convention, which it is signed and ratified by 40 countries. It would give a more specific mandate to the 11-member International Narcotics Control Board to repress the illicit drug traffic.

Signatories included the United States and most Western countries where drug addiction is a serious problem. Several opium-producing countries, including Turkey, Iran and Yugoslavia, also signed the agreement.

But a larger number of opium-producing countries, including India, Burma and the Soviet Union, did not sign. They had fought to water down the U.S.-proposed amendments during the three-week conference, called by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

A number of governments, among them some of the 28 countries that joined the United States in sponsoring the amendments, did not sign yesterday but were to do so later, according to Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's Coordinator for International Narcotics Affairs.

### Everything We Wanted

Mr. Gross predicted that India and the Soviet Union would sign eventually. He said that "we got everything we wanted and more besides."

However, the Indian delegate, Dharm Prakash, said that he thought the amendments would "do little" to solve the drug problem.

The Soviet Union, which also is credited with effective controls over opium, contended that no international body had the right to interfere in a country's internal affairs in the way authorized by the amendments. It was supported by Eastern European Socialist countries, which also did not sign today's agreement.

### Specific Responsibility

Mr. Gross said he attached great importance to the fact that the amendments, for the first time, assign the International Narcotics Control Board specific responsibility for stopping the illicit manufacture and sale of drugs. This has been implied in practice, according to drug experts, the board has confined itself mainly to supervising opium production permitted by the convention and the problem of "leakage" into the illicit traffic.

Although watered down by sub-amendments, one amendment would authorize the board to send representatives to assist a country suspected of violating its drug commitments. The board could check up on the situation, however, only with the consent of the government concerned.

### Broad U.S. Crackdown

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—The Justice Department yesterday named 23 of the United States' largest cities as targets for a nationwide crackdown on street pushers of heroin.

Teams of federal, state and local enforcement officials will conduct the campaigns, each headed by a senior Justice Department attorney.

## Greece Marks Independence, Papadopoulos's Total Reign

ATHENS, March 26 (AP).—Greece marked its Independence Day yesterday as Premier George Papadopoulos made his first public appearance since assuming the crown regency as well.

Meanwhile, speculation spread through Athens that he was at odds with the Orthodox Church primate, Archbishop Ieronymos, who swore him in as regent last Tuesday to replace ousted Gen. George Zolotas.

The archbishop failed to appear at religious ceremonies at the capital's Orthodox cathedral, where Mr. Papadopoulos led his government prior to the military parade. Tradition calls for the church leader to officiate at the Independence Day services.

A church source said the archbishop left after Tuesday's swearing-in ceremonies for the Cyclades island of Tinos and that he has not returned. An official spokesman said earlier that the primate "was out of Athens for the day."

### Hopes for Cyprus Tie

NICOSIA, March 26 (AP).—Hopes rose here yesterday that a crisis in relations between Greece and Cyprus was easing following the first contact between President Makarios and the Greek diplomatic chargé d'affaires in Nicosia in nearly three weeks.

This occurred when the two men, standing side by side outside the Greek Embassy, jointly took the salute of the annual Greek Independence Day student parade.

At the parade, there was no doubt in anyone's mind who the supreme ruler of Greece was.

Mr. Papadopoulos, looking confident in a morning coat, stood alone on a platform for more than an hour to take the salute of the armed forces and schoolchildren. His cabinet, led by his two closest associates, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Nicholas Makarezos, were 10 feet behind him.

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## Split IRA Cuts Down Terrorism

### After Britain's Ulster Take-Over

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 26 (NYT).—The Irish Republican Army, sharply divided over tactics in Northern Ireland, is scaling down terrorist activities as a result of Britain's take-over of the province.

The Provisional wing of the IRA held secret meetings last Friday night and all day yesterday in Belfast and later announced that it would defy an order from the Dublin command to continue bombings and sniper attacks in Northern Ireland.

Sources close to the IRA said late last night that key members of the organization were especially angry that Sean MacStiofain, the chief of staff of the IRA Provisionals in Ireland, had publicly denounced Britain's proposals without consulting staff officers in Belfast and Londonderry.

However there were conflicting reports from Dublin today that the Southern and Northern groups were meeting there to discuss the easing of terrorist activities.

### Possible Truce

The Catholic community, which openly welcomes the end of the Protestant-dominated Stormont government, IRA in the Falls Road, Ardoyne and Ballymurphy areas of Belfast to end violence, at least for the moment, and call a truce. There were some reports that a truce had been agreed upon, ranging from 30 to 90 days.

"The scaling down is going on right now because the people in the shops and the pubs are saying lay off," said a source close to the IRA. "They want to give this new thing a chance. Stormont's gone. That's what they wanted."

IRA members in Belfast made clear that any continuation of violence would be counter-effective and against the wishes of supporters. IRA officials say privately that Mr. MacStiofain, the powerful Provisional leader who spent eight years in a British prison for an arms raid in the 1950s, had failed to gauge the impact in the Catholic community of the toppling of the Stormont parliament, a symbol of 51 years of Protestant dominance.

One IRA source said several members of the main political opposition party here, the Social Democratic and Labor party, had secretly met Provisional leaders to urge them to call off bombings and terrorist acts, but this was denied by a party spokesman.

### Change of Tactics

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### U.S. Told Some Small Towns Should Die

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—A presidential commission recommends that the U.S. government help some small towns to a merciful death instead of pumping in more money to avert the inevitable. It also says that the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States has caused significant problems.

The commission, headed by John D. Rockefeller 3d, made the proposal in the third and last part of a report to the President and Congress. The first part set out the commission's belief that continued population growth is undesirable; the second recommended abortion-on-demand or contraceptives for people of all ages as part of a reordering of views on education, child-bearing and child-rearing.

The concluding report urged that "the nation welcome and plan for a stabilized population," proposed greater efforts to halt illegal immigration and recommended a federal agency to develop coherent population policies.

The report noted that "immigrants are now [legally] entering the United States at a rate of almost 400,000 a year." If that rate remained the same and all families



## Bhutto Rules Out India Trip, Rejects 'Blackmail' on POWs

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 26 (UPI)—Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday ruled out the possibility of his going on a peace-making trip to India soon and angrily asserted he would not accede to Indian "blackmail" with respect to prisoners of war.

Summoning correspondents to his home here, the president said he would sooner resign than accept Indian conditions as the basis for repatriation of prisoners of war. He spoke angrily about announced Indian and Bangladesh plans to try 1,300 Pakistani prisoners of war on war-crimes charges.

Saying that India has imposed many conditions on bilateral talks despite New Delhi's public assertions, he said:

"We can do one of two things. We can try to show the present generation that we can succeed in having peace with India where all past generations have failed. We can show that India and Pakistan are no longer the world's problem children."

"Either that, or we shall have

to re-examine our offer of friendship. There is a limit to my patience.

"I will not allow a war-crimes trial to take place on the soil of Dacca. I will not allow the prisoners-of-war issue to be used as blackmail."

"Either the people of Pakistan stand behind me in this or I quit. I want no more demonstrations of women in tears [whose husbands or relatives are being held prisoner by the Indians]."

"I am in tears myself. But if India is going to hold the prisoners of war for the next 20 years to blackmail us and if the people of Pakistan cannot stomach it, then I say good-bye. India will have to deal with another civilian president or a military regime in Pakistan."

### Medical Plan

Today, President Bhutto unveiled a seven-year, \$700 million health reform program for greater government control of the medical profession. But he ran into sharp opposition from the 500 doctors in his audience.

The program, labeled the "people's health policy," includes wider medical aid, higher pay for government doctors, better medical training and control of imports, prices and sale of drugs.

But a youthful woman doctor told Mr. Bhutto the project is not attractive enough to lure back to Pakistan thousands of doctors working in the Middle East, Britain and the United States.

### Bangladesh Reply

NEW DELHI, March 26 (UPI)—Bangladesh Ambassador to India A.R. Malik said today that his government will go ahead with its plan to try Pakistani prisoners of war, irrespective of the reaction of President Bhutto.

Mr. Malik told newsmen, "The Indian armed forces and our own forces (Mukti Bahini) fought in Bangladesh as allies under a joint command... and the Pakistanis surrendered to the joint command."

"The prisoners of war belong as much to us as they belong to India. We have decided to try those POWs against whom evidence could be found of crimes against humanity. Mr. Bhutto's reaction to our decision to try them would not deter us."

The semisecret Indian operation, which involves sealing off the 100-mile border from the sea to the point where India, Bangladesh and Burma meet, had been in progress for five days before reports of it reached Dacca.

Bangladesh military sources, however, say the Indian Army is likely to remain in Bangladesh for the next two months, after which the monsoon will make military operations impossible.

Two months may not be long enough to wipe out the Mizo who have been joined by small groups of hill tribesmen who formerly belonged to the Razakars, the Pakistani paramilitary forces.

First Anniversary  
Meanwhile in Dacca contingents of the three armed services of Bangladesh paraded today to mark the first anniversary of the country's independence, the Press Trust of India reported.

A huge crowd watched President Abu Sayeed Chowdhury take the salute, RTI said.

Mr. Chowdhury, accompanied by Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman, hoisted the green and gold national flag of the republic as artillery units fired a 31-gun salute. Bengali leaders in former East Pakistan declared Bangladesh's independence over a clandestine radio on March 26 last year, 24 hours after West Pakistan troops began a military crackdown in Dacca.

Mujibur's Program  
Dacca, March 26 (AP)—Sheikh Mujibur announced tonight a sweeping nationalization program for Bangladesh, giving his government control of the major industries.

In a nationwide broadcast on the nation's first anniversary he said all jute, textile and sugar mills, domestic banks and insurance companies are being nationalized.

Only foreign-owned banks and insurance firms have been excluded from the government's decision, he said.

The sheikh also announced gradual nationalization of foreign trade and internal transport services.

Most of the jute mills, which are expected to be the main foreign-exchange earner for the country, were owned by West Pakistani families who fled shortly before the province became Bangladesh at the end of the India-Pakistan war in December.

In his 20-minute address, the sheikh touched on foreign affairs only briefly, to reiterate that his government's policy will be guided by the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence.

He said that his government will not let anybody die of starvation and that arrangements are being made to import a million tons of rice, the staple of the Bengali diet.



FIFTH TERM—Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek receives certification of election to fifth term as president from National Assembly Chairman Wang Yun-wu Saturday. To his right, Mme. Chiang and Assembly Secretary Kuo Cheng.

## After British Take-Over

### Divided IRA Cuts Down Ulster Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a truce to see what changes are brought by William Whitelaw, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The crucial issue in the Catholic community remains internment. If the practice continues, or if only a handful of the 900 men now being held without trial are released, then the Catholic ghettos will turn with renewed anger against British soldiers.

Among the IRA Provisional leadership in Dublin, the feeling is that the suspension of Stormont is a victory in their long-range campaign to unify Ireland, and that pressing ahead with violence will bring about unification speedily.

The IRA Provisionals are known to feel that direct rule is merely the first step toward unity with the Irish Republic. For years, the IRA has said that direct rule would lead to a stepped-up terror campaign against British soldiers. Such a campaign, the IRA feels, would alien-

ate British public opinion and lead to the eventual withdrawal of all British troops and the subsequent reunification of Ireland.

The Dublin leaders of both wings of the IRA—the Officials and Provisionals—have announced opposition to Britain's direct rule of Northern Ireland. Both demand the withdrawal of British troops from Ulster. The abolition—not the suspension—of the Stormont parliament and an amnesty for all "political prisoners."

Mr. MacShane has said publicly: "Our military operations will continue until such time as our demands are accepted." His counterpart in the Official wing of the IRA, Cathal Goulding, said: "They are not political initiatives at all, but another way of saying that martial law has been introduced and that a few internees will be released. I think this will lead to a more repressive regime in the North than there was ever before."

The two wings of the IRA differ sharply in ideology. The Officials are Marxist-oriented and believe that unity, although essential, is secondary to a Socialist revolution in the North and South. The Provisionals make clear that terror is the key step toward unity between the six counties of Northern Ireland and the 26 counties of the republic.

Whatever the outcome of the scaling down of IRA activity, militant Catholics—but not those in the IRA—are convinced that IRA violence is likely to pick up again because of continuing army activity in the Catholic ghettos as well as stepped-up Protestant demonstrations and possible violence.

Tomorrow, militant Protestants will begin a two-day strike in Northern Ireland to protest direct rule. The strike has been called by William Craig, a former cabinet minister and hard-liner who heads the Ulster Vanguard, a new and powerful group of Protestant workers and members of the Orange Order, the semi-secret group that dominated the social and political life of Ulster for more than half a century.

### Aides for Whitelaw

LONDON, March 26 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today named three junior ministers to aid Mr. Whitelaw in his new post as secretary for Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, 6,000 demonstrators opposing internment in Northern Ireland rallied in London today chanting "down with British imperialism." Bernadette Devlin addressed the rally.

Lord Windlesham, currently minister of state in the Home Office, and Paul Channon, under-secretary in the Housing Ministry, were named ministers of state in Mr. Whitelaw's Northern Ireland ministry.

David Howell, parliamentary secretary in the Civil Service Department, was named parliamentary under-secretary in Mr. Whitelaw's office.

Mr. Whitelaw flew to Belfast yesterday morning for a one-day visit with military, police and civil service officials.

Brian Faulkner, who resigned Friday as Ulster Premier, did not confer with Mr. Whitelaw during the visit. Mr. Faulkner said he had prior engagements.

### Parking Ban

In one of his last official acts, Mr. Faulkner signed an order enabling police to enforce a ban voted by the Stormont against parking in some areas as a precaution against booby-trap bombs.

Today, British Army experts defused a 100-pound gelignite bomb left in a parked car outside a pub in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area, an army spokesman said.

Residents of the area speculated that the bomb had been left by militant Protestants.

The spokesman said the army had also found a man killed by gunshot wounds in Belfast. He said soldiers heard shooting shortly before finding the man's body. He was the 28th fatality in three years of Ulster violence.

In Londonderry, British troops experienced two minor shooting incidents during the night. The soldiers returned the fire and there were no casualties, the spokesman said.

## U.S. Voices Hope For Irish Solution

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The government voiced hope yesterday that Britain's takeover of direct rule of Northern Ireland will promote a peace-with-justice solution of the Irish question "in the spirit of compromise."

A brief statement, issued by the State Department, was friendly in tone toward the London action though a department spokesman declined to say specifically that Washington endorses the British move.

Alexander D. Smith had pleaded guilty of having enough marijuana to make 583 cigarettes.

In passing sentence, the provincial magistrate called the premier's "unfortunate" immature for his 22 years," and said he had decided not to jail him.

## SALT Aides In Helsinki For Meeting

### Seventh Round Due To Begin Tomorrow

HELSINKI, March 26 (UPI)—The chief Soviet negotiator, Vladimir S. Semyonov, arrived today for the seventh round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "with firm instructions from the Soviet government" to seek agreement with the United States to limit nuclear weapons.

Mr. Semyonov, a Deputy Foreign Minister, said "the Soviet Union is in favor of achieving mutually acceptable agreement. We have firm instructions from the Soviet government to work in a constructive and business-like manner."

Mr. Semyonov and his delegation arrived by train from Moscow. The talks resume Tuesday. Unlike the chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, Mr. Semyonov did not hint at any agreement during this round of the talks.

### Smith Hopeful

Mr. Smith said in his arrival statement yesterday that he was hoping for an agreement before President Nixon goes to Moscow on May 23—although he did not directly mention Mr. Nixon's journey.

"We hope that this session of SALT will result in agreement on comprehensive limitations on anti-ballistic missile systems as well as an interim agreement on certain offensive weapons systems," Mr. Smith said.

He and Mr. Semyonov will hold their first working session Tuesday to continue the talks recessed Feb. 4 in Vienna. It will be the 11th meeting since the talks on curbing nuclear arms began in Helsinki in November, 1969.

## ITT Disputes FBI Findings

(Continued from Page 1)

and added: "Mr. Goodrich said that it was. I asked Mr. Goodrich if Mr. Hume had omitted any significant facts from his testimony. Mr. Goodrich said Mr. Hume had not."

Also present at the Feb. 23 meeting was John V. Horner of ITT's Washington office, who said yesterday that he could not expand on the corporation's press release dealing with expert opinions on Mrs. Beards' memorandum.

Named in the statement as the experts who had examined the memorandum for ITT were Mrs. Pearl L. Tytell, a handwriting expert with offices in New York City, and Dr. Walter C. McCrone, a chemist with offices in Chicago.

After saying that the findings would be sent to Sen. Eastland, ITT's statement continued: "The experts made microscopic, ultra-violet fluorescence and highly sophisticated microchemical analyses of both the June 25, 1971, Anderson memorandum and test sample memoranda known to have been typed on Mrs. Beards' typewriter between June, 1971, and February, 1972, including any other document typed on June 25, 1971."

Both Dr. McCrone and Mrs. Tytell are convinced that the Anderson memorandum was typed on a date later than the date appearing on the document."

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## Hussein to U.S., Will Explain His Federation Plan

AMMAN, March 26 (Reuters)—King Hussein left Amman today for Washington to explain to American officials his plan for a federal kingdom on the two banks of the Jordan River.

The visit is part of a six-week tour during which the king will also have a medical check-up, possibly in London.

He was accompanied to the airport by Crown Prince Hassan, who will be regent during his absence.

King Hussein said at a press conference last Thursday that his plan, opposed by several Arab states and Palestinian guerrillas, would be carried out only after the withdrawal of Israeli forces and recovery of the occupied West Bank.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have not announced their attitude to his proposals.

Observers here said the Soviet Union's silence and the statement by U.S. officials that the proposals have not been rejected in principle by the two superpowers.

The observers did not consider it unlikely that President Nixon might discuss the plan with Soviet officials during his visit to the Soviet Union in May.

## Ian Smith's Son Fined For Drug Possession

SALISBURY, March 26 (UPI)—A Salisbury court Friday fined the 22-year-old son of Premier Ian Smith 200 Rhodesian dollars (\$200) and gave him a six-month suspended sentence for possession of marijuana.

Alexander D. Smith had pleaded guilty of having enough marijuana to make 583 cigarettes.

In passing sentence, the provincial magistrate called the premier's "unfortunate" immature for his 22 years," and said he had decided not to jail him.



BOMBED BRIDGE—Two Cambodian river patrol boats passing underneath the large crater that was recently blown out of Phnom Penh's only big river bridge.

## Defect Grounds A-7 Corsairs, Lessening 7th Fleet's Power

SAIGON, March 26 (UPI)—The Pentagon cancelled flights of the Navy's A-7 Corsair fighters after two crashes in five days, a military spokesman said today.

The U.S. Command, in a delayed report, said the second Corsair crashed in South Vietnam's northern section on Thursday, after a previous order had grounded the planes everywhere in Indochina.

The suspected cause of Thursday's crash and of one last Sunday in the Tonkin Gulf is a defective spacer in the plane's turbine engine, a Navy spokesman said.

The four U.S. aircraft carriers involved in the Indochina war were exempted from the first grounding order because the large number of missions they fly was considered necessary.

Thursday's crash, in which the pilot of the plane was reported "missing," quickly brought a new Pentagon order grounding all the Corsairs except "to meet emergency operational commitments."

Spokesmen would not say whether the close support fighter-bombers had flown any "emergency" missions since Thursday.

Copter Gunship Lost  
The U.S. Command announced today the downing yesterday of an OH-6 Loach helicopter gunship. A spokesman said it was shot down in the Central Highlands, but its two crewmen were rescued unhurt.

The Corsair and the Loach brought to eight the number of U.S. aircraft losses announced by the command in the past three days.

In the ground war, South Vietnamese infantrymen fought three sharp battles with North Vietnamese troops 15 miles southwest of Hue yesterday, and reported killing 106, with government losses of four dead and 25 wounded.

In the heaviest battle, patrolling South Vietnamese clashed with 130 Communists, a spokesman said. Backed by artillery and jet fighters, the government soldiers killed 85, the spokesman said.

To the south, only six miles from the major city of Da Nang and 130 miles northeast of Saigon, Communist troops ambushed a U.S. Army truck, wounding one soldier, the U.S. Command said.

B-52 bombers flew seven missions in South Vietnam yesterday and early today, and also pounded suspected Communist positions in Cambodia and Laos, spokesmen said.

Phnom Penh Action  
PHNOM PENH, March 26 (AP)—Cambodian planes continued to pound suspected Communist concentrations near the capital today, a spokesman reported.

There was little ground fighting in Cambodia except a major clash at Kompong Trach, a Kampot province, along the southern coast. The spokesman said there were no details of the fighting, but added that it was "at times hand-to-hand."

Bombing and strafing runs by the Cambodian Air Force took place throughout the day, the spokesman said. "We are trying to break up suspected enemy concentrations that seem to be building up around the capital," he said.

## Two Paintings Recovered and Another Stolen

VERONA, Italy, March 26 (Reuters)—A painting by 18th-century Venetian master Jacopo Tintoretto, stolen from a church two weeks ago, was found lying in a field near here by farmers.

The Madonna and Child, measuring 39 by 29 inches, was found not far from the Church of Santa Cristina in the village of Negrar, where it was stolen.

Police believed the thief dumped the painting when he discovered that it was catalogued by the National Superintendence of Fine Arts and would be difficult to sell.

Skopje's Picasso  
FRANKFURT, March 26 (AP)—Frankfurt police have recovered a painting by Pablo Picasso stolen from the artist presented to the city of Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1955.

The painting, of a woman's head, was recovered at Frankfurt airport in the possession of a man who police said belonged to an international band of art thieves. Two of the men were held.

Veronese Taken  
BRESCIA, Italy, March 26 (AP)—A painting by the 16th-century Venetian artist Paolo Veronese was stolen Thursday from a church in the nearby town of Madermo.

The painting depicts St. Basil, patron of many villages in this region of northern Italy.

Amnesty by Thieu  
SAIGON, March 26 (Reuters)—President Nguyen Van Thieu has granted amnesty to 162 convicted criminals to mark the five-year anniversary of South Vietnam's five-year rural economic development plan. Some 415 men prisoners will either be released or have their jail terms reduced by provincial authorities, Vietnam Press, the country's official news agency, said.

## WEATHER

ALGERIA	16 F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	41 F	Sunny
ANKARA	41 F	Sunny
ATHENS	40 F	Sunny
BAGDAD	17 F	Partly cloudy
BARCELONA	37 F	Sunny
BERLIN	28 F	Overcast
BOMBAY	82 F	Sunny
BRAZILIA	26 F	Sunny
BUENOS AIRES	41 F	Overcast
CARACAS	37 F	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	43 F	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	72 F	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	45 F	Sunny
EDINBURGH	46 F	Very cloudy
FLORANCE	28 F	Sunny
FRANKFURT	41 F	Overcast
GENOVA	41 F	Very cloudy
HAMBURG	37 F	Sunny
HELSINKI	23 F	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	37 F	Sunny
JAKARTA	82 F	Sunny
LISBON	41 F	Cloudy
LONDON	41 F	Very cloudy
LA PAZ	37 F	Very cloudy
MADRID	41 F	Very cloudy
MILAN	37 F	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	32 F	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	37 F	Overcast
MUNICH	37 F	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	40 F	Sunny
NICE	41 F	Cloudy
OSLO	37 F	Overcast
PARIS	40 F	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	37 F	Very cloudy
ROME	37 F	Sunny
SANTO DOMINGO	41 F	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	37 F	Very cloudy
TAIPEI	72 F	Very cloudy
TOKYO	57 F	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	37 F	Sunny
WARSAW	37 F	Overcast
WASHINGTON	41 F	Sunny
ZURICH	37 F	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures as at 1100 GMT, others as at 1200 GMT)

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APRIL 1972



## How to Elect a President

## Fund-Raisers Rushing to Beat April 7 Anonymity Deadline

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—Political fund-raisers are exploiting loopholes in federal campaign financing regulations to enrich their election treasuries before a new and stricter law takes effect in two weeks.

As a result, the spirit if not the letter of the law is being broken on a broad scale.

Maurice H. Stans, President Nixon's chief campaign fundraiser, has been urging contributors to make their gifts to the public before the new Federal Election Campaign Act takes effect April 7.

The delay in the effective date of the new law and the fact

## Nixon Pushes Bill for Trade With Romania

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—Secretary of State William Rogers has urged Congress to act on a bill aimed at providing a most-favored-nation tariff treatment for Romania.

The State Department made the bill yesterday a March 22 letter from the secretary to chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering the measure.

President Nixon said late last year that he would welcome legislation for a most-favored-nation treatment with Romania. Under the agreement, each party offers the other the lowest tariff applied to any nation.

A State Department spokesman said that the March 22 letter is a considerable escalation of administration support.

"Before, there was just a formal statement of approval," he said. "Now, there is specific support for specific bills. The full weight of administration is now behind it."

Exceptions Made

U.S. legislation dating from the 1940s period has prevented most-favored-nation status from being extended to communist countries, although exceptions have been made for Poland and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Rogers' letter noted that American exports to Romania have increased from a value of \$10 million in 1965 to \$53 million in 1971, approximately four times as much as the Romanians export to the United States, Mr. Rogers said in his letter.

Further significant expansion of U.S. exports to Romania is likely to depend importantly on Romania's ability to increase its exports to the United States, Mr. Rogers said in his letter.

Romania is widely believed to be played an important role in carrying the visit of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to China to set up the recent Sino-Soviet summit. There has been considerable speculation that U.S. support of most-favored-nation status for Romania is an expression of appreciation.

## German Rightists Fear Rep. Rarick Protest Détente

MUNICH, West Germany, March 26 (AP)—A right-wing group opposing Chancellor Willy Brandt's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw brought a U.S. congressman, Communist demonstrators and neo-Nazi counter-demonstrators here yesterday.

Eight persons were arrested and at least three injured in clashes between leftists and rightists during the police raid.

The rally, sponsored by the German Peoples Union, set on despite the demonstrators and a bomb threat.

Rep. John R. Rarick, D., La., led about 1,000 people at the rally. He said the West German policy of détente had strengthened Communist influence and hindered good results in Europe.

## Senate Will Act on Gravel Case

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—The Senate voted 55 to 41 last week to intervene in Sen. Gravel's Supreme Court case with the Justice Department and assert the right of congressional immunity, but it refused to pay any legal fees for the case.

Republicans appeared satisfied with dropping the fees removes a possibility that filing a habeas corpus petition would constitute an endorsement of Sen. Gravel's decision at a hastily held midnight meeting last June to release a private copy of a Pentagon paper before the document was officially declassified.

The case before the Supreme Court does not involve Sen. Gravel's right to exercise his constitutional immunity and be protected from being questioned by the courts or executive for actions taken as a senator. The issue before the court is whether immunity also extends to aides and to third parties who helped him release the Pentagon paper and arrange for their publication.



GAS EXPLOSION—Picture was taken right after gas explosion destroyed this private home in Annandale, Va., a Washington suburb. Two houses were leveled, killing two children. Police feared other homes might be in some danger.

## SEC and CAB Probing Firm Of Nixon Backer in San Diego

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The San Diego conglomerate controlled by C. Arnold Smith, long-time friend and financial backer of President Nixon, is under investigation by the federal government for possible violation of securities laws.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, it has been learned, is looking into certain transactions over the last three years by Mr. Smith's firm, Westgate-Carlson Corp., to determine whether proper disclosures were made to investors.

The SEC is also probing why Westgate entered into two transactions totaling \$52.8 million on the last day of 1970, but rescinded the deals in 1971.

It is unusual for a firm to take such major action on the last day of its fiscal year and later reverse itself. But Westgate said the deals—one of which would have made a \$4.5-million profit for a friend of Mr. Smith's—were not "in the best interests" of the company.

Westgate has interests in banking, mining and fishing as well as tax, bus and airline services. It has attracted attention in the financial community because it switched independent auditors for four consecutive years.

52 Pct. of Voting Stock

Mr. Smith, who controls Westgate with 52 percent of its voting stock, will testify before officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board on Monday. He will be a witness at a hearing on an application by Golden West Airlines, of Newport Beach, Calif., to acquire financially troubled Los Angeles Airways, a helicopter service.

Lawyers for the CAB and for three competing airlines want to question Mr. Smith about his and Westgate's alleged divestiture of control of Golden West, ordered by the board in 1969.

Mr. Smith has become embroiled in a growing controversy over alleged Justice Department favoritism toward the Republican party's financial backers in San Diego. Life magazine has charged that the Justice Department has denied that the Nixon administration sought to neutralize criminal investigations involving friends of Mr. Smith.

The SEC probe into Mr. Smith's business interests started at the staff level some weeks ago, it has been formally authorized by a closed-door vote of the SEC commissioners.

In San Diego, Norman Foster, an assistant to Mr. Smith, said that he was not aware of any SEC investigation.

As is their custom, SEC officials declined any comment on the details of their probe, or even to acknowledge its existence.

It is known, however, that disputes over what should be disclosed to the public about certain of Westgate's financial dealings—including transactions involving relatives and friends of Mr. Smith—were at least partly behind the company's decisions to fire its outside accounting firms.

Asked at a press conference

## Laird Says Navy Will Get 'Ms.' Admiral

By Robert L. Jackson

CHICAGO, March 26 (Reuters)—The U.S. Navy will soon have its first woman admiral, according to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

He gave the news here Thursday after five members of a women's lib group had invaded the rostrum before he spoke—and they did not stay to hear his disclosure that another male bastion in the armed forces was about to fall.

Mr. Laird told the meeting of the Chicago Executive Club: "Before I end the job of Secretary of Defense we will have our first woman admiral." He did not name the woman.

The members of the National Organization of Women had taken over the platform amid hoots and boos from the all-male audience before Mr. Laird arrived, and tried to read a statement accusing the club of being a "sexist" organization.

Chicago Killings in 1969

Unofficial Version Reported Of Raid Fatal to 2 Panthers

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—The Chicago Daily News said yesterday that it has a report of an unofficial commission of inquiry which asserts that a 1969 police raid in which two Black Panther leaders were killed was conceived and planned as a search and destroy mission.

In the raid on a West Side apartment, Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were shot dead.

The newspaper said it has possession of the commission's 271-page report, which contains "findings that consistently differ with those of the county and federal grand juries that investigated the raid."

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, and Roy Wilkins, the civil-rights leader, were co-chairmen of the ad-hoc commission.

Predawn Raid

State's attorney Edward V. Hanrahan is under indictment in the case for allegedly conspiring to conceal evidence in the predawn raid by 14 city police officers assigned to the state's attorney's office.

The news said the report concluded that "police planned the raid for maximum surprise effect and prepared to break into an apartment where eight young people slept and one lay drugged in a comatose condition... and the search warrant used as a basis for the raid was invalid."

The news said the report also concluded that the state's attorney's policemen had fired the first shot in the raid, and Hampton was killed while drugged and defenseless... and that only one shot was fired by the occupants, and that one shot, then, was the shotgun round fired by Mark Clark through the living room door as the police entered the room.

Fired for 10 Minutes

The newspaper said the report stated, "Police continued to fire into the occupied rooms of the apartment for another 10 minutes, despite the fact that there was no further armed resistance to them."

The report continued, "The true nature of these events inside the apartment had little relationship to the representations, and in some cases obvious fabrications, of the official version of the incident."

A regular county grand jury indicted seven Panthers who survived the raid on charges of attempted murder. The charges were later dismissed, however.

A federal grand jury which investigated the raid returned no indictments but criticized both police for their handling of the raid, and the Panther survivors, who refused to testify before the grand jury.

Adoption Law Voided

NEW ORLEANS, March 26 (Reuters)—A U.S. Court of Appeals has struck down a Louisiana law that prohibits couples from adopting children of a different race. The court held Friday that the law violates the equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution and also perpetuates racial discrimination.

## Berrigan 7 Conspiracy Case May Go to Jury This Week

By Homer Bigart

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26 (UPI)—The Berrigan anti-war conspiracy case may go to the jury this week after final arguments and a charge by Judge R. Dixon Herman to the panel of nine women and three men.

The defendants rested their case suddenly on Friday without calling a witness, after two rulings that they felt crippled their hopes for an "affirmative" defense.

The surprise move came when Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General, rose and said: "Your Honor, the defendants shall always seek peace. They continue to proclaim their innocence. The defense rests."

The seven defendants reached their decision at a meeting Thursday night in Dauphin County Prison, where one of them, the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, is confined. Father Berrigan is described by the government as leader of the group in a conspiracy to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, to blow up utility tunnels in Washington and to raid draft boards.

The decision to rest the case was adopted by a 4-to-3 vote. Father Berrigan opposed it. So did Sister Elizabeth McAllister, a New York City nun, and Dr. Egbal Ahmad, a Pakistani scholar and the only non-Catholic in the group.

Those in favor of not answering the government's case were the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, the Rev. Nell McLaughlin, Anthony Scoblic, a former priest, and his wife, Mary Cain Scoblic, a former nun.

Hinges on Railings

All of them felt that their chances of presenting a strong defense would be severely damaged if Judge Herman denied, as he did Friday afternoon, two defense motions.

One motion called for a hearing in front of the jury of the defendants' charge that the government had singled them out for discriminatory prosecution. The other asked for immunity for defense witnesses, who would describe the nonviolent acts of civil disobedience engaged in by the Catholics left.

Father Berrigan said that he had "strenuously" disagreed with the majority decision to rest the case.

"I felt we ought to face squarely the violent absurdity of this indictment insofar as we could decide."

Angela Davis On Trial Today In California

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 26 (UPI)—Angela Davis goes on trial tomorrow facing charges that her supporters around the world call a political frame-up and California calls murder, kidnapping and conspiracy.

State prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr. contends that the 26-year-old black Communist party member furnished both leadership and guns for a courthouse kidnapping that ended with four dead more than a year and a half ago.

Legal maneuvering has delayed the trial since FBI agents arrested Davis in October, 1970, in New York and extradited her to California in December. Six judges have presided over the case since then, including Judge Richard E. Aronson, who took over last May and is still in charge.

U.S. TV Networks To Cut Violence Shown to Children

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The presidents of the three major American television networks have said that they plan to eliminate excessive violence from children's programs.

Elton H. Rule, president of the American Broadcasting Co., said that by this autumn cartoon series that depend solely on action and are devoid of comedy will have been taken off the network's children's schedule.

"We are placing additional emphasis on resolving conflict in children's programs through non-violent means," he told the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, which is investigating crime and violence shown on television.

Mr. Rule, along with Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Co., and John A. Schneider, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System, agreed with the U.S. surgeon general's recent report that there is a causal relationship between TV violence and aggressive behavior in some children.

Mulraux to Boycott Spain During Cruise

LE HAVRE, March 26 (UPI)—Author André Malraux left today for a Mediterranean cruise named "The Holy Week of Seville," but he said he will not set foot on Spanish soil when his ship stops at Cadix. That "would be indecent," he said.

"As long as Spain has the government, it has now, I have no business in that country," said the 70-year-old former culture minister who fought against Gen. Francisco Franco during the 1936-1939 civil war.

## Loser of Fight In Rugby Match Now a Winner

By AP

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—An upholsterer, whose jaw was broken in a rugby match and who says he cannot hold his breath properly in his mouth now, has been awarded 18,164 francs in damages by a Paris court. Medical experts testified that he was made a 10-percent invalid by the injury.

The money goes to Miguel Garrido, of the Stade Français de Bobigny club. It is to be paid by Edouard-Pierre Justin, a postman who was playing center forward for the Club Sportif de Meaux. Mr. Justin, who punched Mr. Garrido, got a two-month suspended prison term.

Gallup Poll

7 of 10 in U.S. Are in Favor Of Year of National Service

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., March 26 (UPI)—For three decades, a substantial majority of U.S. citizens have favored legislation that would require every young man to give a period of service to the nation.

Continued support for such a law is seen in the latest survey, which shows seven in 10 Americans in favor of one year of service—either in the military forces or in nonmilitary work.

The following question was asked of a national sample of 1,503 adults, 18 and older, who were interviewed in more than 300 localities across the country during the period Dec. 10-13:

Would you favor or oppose requiring all young men to give a year of service to the nation—either in the military forces, or in nonmilitary work here or abroad, such as Vista or the Peace Corps?

Here are the national results:

Favor ..... 68%  
Oppose ..... 28%  
No opinion ..... 7%

100%

Cuban Exiles Battle Police at Miami Dock

MIAMI, March 26 (AP)—Cuban exiles demonstrating against the Miami visit of a Soviet oceanographic research ship clashed briefly with police yesterday.

Five refugees were arrested and charged with assault and battery and obstructing police.

The incident occurred at the Miami docks, about 200 yards from where the 6,800-ton Academician Kurchatov docked after its arrival earlier yesterday for a four-day visit.

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A LIGHT EATER—Sheriff Tom Montgomery (left) of Collin County, Texas, found out what was happening to all his light bulbs; one of his prisoners, Frank Reese, was eating them. When word of his unique appetite got out, he agreed to give a demonstration and proceeded to eat TWO light bulbs. When asked what he wanted for dessert, he promptly gobbled down the startled sheriff's glasses (above).

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## To Promote Battlefield Electronics

## NATO to See U.S. Military 'Bugs'

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—The United States has invited the 14 other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to a demonstration of the electronic "bugging" of battlefields and military installations.

Pentagon sources say hitherto top-secret devices—most of them developed to keep track of North Vietnamese trucks and troops infiltrating along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos—will be demonstrated in West Germany in late May.

One purpose, officials say, is to interest the Atlantic allies in what remote sensors can do to improve the combat efficiency of their forces, in hopes that the allies will decide to manufacture and employ them.

Also planned are large-scale troop exercises—with American and German battalions—to determine which devices work best in relatively congested areas of Europe.

One defense official commented: "In some respects we have a simple problem with sensors in Southeast Asia; in many areas we know that anything that moves is enemy. But how well can the devices differentiate, say, between the movement of commercial trucks and buses and tanks in areas of dense population?"

## Some of the Devices

Among the new devices to be employed in the German tests, officials say, are the following:

- Small air-dropped or land-implanted listening devices that are turned on by certain noises, such as the sound of an aircraft landing at a remote airstrip, and transmit the noises to a computer center for rapid analysis.
- Seismic devices that sound a warning if triggered by certain tremors on the surface of the ground, as might be caused by movement of a convoy of trucks or tanks.

Electromagnetic detectors said to be able to differentiate between emanations given off by different types of engines, such as a heavy diesel truck or tank.

Devices to measure the local level of radioactivity in the event of a nuclear explosion.

Technical specialists say that each device transmits a coded signal that identifies itself and its location along with information on what's going on in its vicinity.

## Airstrips Monitored

They point out, for example, that if there are a half dozen large unlicensed airstrips right behind enemy lines, acoustic devices

can be seeded as much as a mile away from each by jet aircraft. If enemy jets land at a strip, the listening devices should relay this information instantly, allowing fighter-bombers or long-range artillery to bring the field under fire.

Such military devices have been employed successfully by the U.S. border patrol, they say, to trap dope smugglers attempting to fly surreptitiously into re-

mote airfields north of the Mexican border.

"We're hoping that some of our allies are sufficiently impressed with what these devices can do to decide to get into the business themselves," a senior defense official said. "We'd be pleased to provide them the technology so they can manufacture what they need and provide the equipment to their own forces."

## U.S. Moves to Cut Mercury Used for Farming, Industry

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has moved to reduce by 18 percent the huge amount of mercury used in agricultural and industrial products.

Warning of possible dangers to the brain and nerves, the agency suspended last week the registration of farm and garden pesticides and fungicides containing alkyl mercury as their active ingredient, and of mercury anti-fungus or anti-mildew laundry products, anti-foaming agents and coatings on food plates.

The suspension immediately halts commercial shipment of the products between states. Affected are products used on farm and greenhouse equipment, ornamental plants, turf, trees and shrubs; mold and mildew retardants, and wood preservatives. Substitutes are available for most of these uses, the agency said.

Notice was also given of intent to cancel registration of all other mercury pesticides and anti-mildew products, including paints, lumber compounds and products to control wheat smut, barley leaf stripe disease and snow mold—a common golf course problem.

## Appeal possible

A "cancellation" allows makers or users 30 days to appeal. The appeal starts a scientific review or public hearing, during which the product may still be sold. The "suspended" products now on distributors' or dealer shelves may be sold, since their recall would create disposal and storage problems. "Safe disposal techniques for mercury, particularly in large quantities, do not now exist," the agency said. "The 'safe' method of disposal is to proceed with normal use and precautions, 'with resulting diffusion in the environment.'"

It was diffusion in the environment that led Swedish, then Canadian, then U.S. authorities to begin detecting mercury in alarming amounts in fish and wildlife.

## Swordfish Alert

Fishing was banned in 1970 in some U.S. and Canadian waters, a limit was set on the mercury allowed in canned tuna and the Food and Drug Administration told the public to stop eating swordfish.

## Some scientists have quarreled

Some scientists have quarreled

with the need to forbid modest or occasional consumption of swordfish or even of tuna slightly over the limit.

But no one has quarreled with the need to reduce the many discharges of mercury into the environment—from industrial smelter and power-plant smokestacks and such waste products as batteries and chemicals. The products suspended or canceled accounted in 1970 for more than one million pounds of mercury, all of it to end up eventually in air, water, soil or living things.

## France to Renew Nuclear Testing At Pacific Center

PAPEETE, Tahiti, March 26 (UPI)—France will conduct two atmospheric nuclear tests in its Pacific experimental center on or around June 1, a French government official said today.

French Polynesia's chief executive governor, Pierre Angeli, said at a news conference that procedures had begun to conduct tests "of very feeble importance for checking and verifying."

France abruptly canceled last year's series of atomic tests Sept. 1 following protests by 25 nations, including Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Peru threatened to break off diplomatic relations with France. The French never admitted in public they ended the tests to bow to Peruvian pressure.

New Zealand Protest

WELLINGTON, March 26 (Reuters)—New Zealand has protested to the French government over its decision to conduct nuclear tests in the Pacific. Prime Minister John Marshall said here today.

Australia has also announced its decision to file a protest.

## Athens Sentences Three Supporters Of Theodorakis

ATHENS, March 26 (UPI)—The Athens Court of Appeals last week sentenced three followers of exiled composer Mikis Theodorakis to prison terms for alleged participation in a subversive organization aiming at the overthrow of the country's social and political system. Two persons were acquitted.

After a three-day trial, the court convicted accountant Christos Zarbanis, 41, builder George Christodoulou, 51, and journalist Louis Danos, 53, of membership in the Patriotic Front, founded and led by Mr. Theodorakis. Zarbanis and Christodoulou were sentenced to 30 months each and Danos to 15.

Two other journalists, Maria Kravartou, 41, and Constantinos Papadonou, 33, were acquitted. The defendants admitted their opposition to the government, but said they did not aim at the overthrow of political and social order. They said they wanted to restore the constitution and the people's political rights.

The accused were arrested in December, 1970, when police said an Italian messenger arrived from Rome bringing instructions and "subversive literature" for Danos.

## Kidnappers In Argentina Delay Killing

## Italian Businessman Gets 36 Hours More

BUENOS AIRES, March 26 (Reuters)—Leftist urban guerrillas holding a kidnapped Italian businessman, Oberdan Salustro, extended by 36 hours today their deadline for his execution, originally set for midday today.

In a three-page message, the kidnappers reiterated their original conditions for his release, including a demand that the Argentine military government release 50 jailed guerrillas and fly them to Algeria.

The government has twice said it will not deal with the guerrillas.

The message also said what the guerrillas wanted done with the \$1-million ransom they have asked from Mr. Salustro's employers, the Fiat auto company.

The "People's Revolutionary Army" listed 700 schools where the money must be spent for supplies ranging from pencils and notebooks to children's uniforms.

Mr. Salustro, 57, is managing director of Fiat's Argentine subsidiary, Fiat-Concord. The firm has said it is willing to pay the ransom and two days ago asked how it should be delivered.

The message today said Mr. Salustro was in good health in a "people's prison." Photographs of him were enclosed. He was kidnapped Tuesday.

Pope Paul VI has assured Mr. Salustro's family that the Vatican has been taking a direct interest in his liberation.

## U.S. Agents Seize Cuban Film and Festival Cancels

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Two federal agents seized a film scheduled to be shown at a West Side movie house as part of a Cuban film festival yesterday.

Russell Schwartz, manager of the Olympia Theater, said that the men arrived yesterday afternoon with search warrants and demanded all the Cuban film on the premises.

Mr. Schwartz said they left with the film, "Days of Water," said to be Cuba's first color feature film. It depicts the effects of mysticism and religion on the populace during the 1930s.

The manager said that the agents charged that the film had been improperly licensed. As a result there was no Cuban movie last night and the festival, scheduled to run until April 2, has been halted indefinitely.

U.S. magistrate Gerard J. Goetz authorized officials to confiscate 25 Cuban films, "imported fraudulently and clandestinely and without proper declaration of entry."

## Police Searching For Sardinian in Feltrinelli Death

MILAN, March 26 (Reuters)—Police are looking for a Sardinian mechanic, Giuseppe Sabba, who is accused of placing explosives beneath a plow when leftist publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli's body was found 11 days ago.

Interpol has been asked to help find him, concentrating on West Germany and Switzerland, where he has previously worked.

Mr. Sabba, 38, is believed to have written a book entitled "Letters From an Emigrant" which Mr. Feltrinelli published, police said.

Police say that he took a truck, found near Mr. Feltrinelli's body, for repairs before the explosion. They searched his apartment here and found material that could have been used in setting of explosives, they said.

## Roy Wilkins in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (Reuters)—American Negro civil rights leader Roy Wilkins arrived here today for a week's visit.



BUS STOP—A lucky thing for this bus there wasn't any more room between the two supports of an overpass along Rio's Bahia Highway, after it careened off a safety railing and landed precariously between the two supports. In fact, it was a lucky day for all, because everyone walked away and no one was hurt.

## Obituaries

## Jeremiah Milbank, Financier, Fought Polio and Diphtheria

GREENWICH, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Jeremiah Milbank, 85, philanthropist and financier, died at Greenwich Hospital Wednesday after a long illness.

In 1917, Mr. Milbank founded the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. He was president of the ICD Rehabilitation and Research Center and, in cooperation with the New York University Medical Center, operated the Milbank Research Laboratories.

In the 1920s in conjunction with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of which he was a director, he financed research into diphtheria, which brought that dread disease of the period under control.

Infantile Paralysis

Mr. Milbank also founded and financed, in 1928, the International Committee for the Study of Infantile Paralysis and was a trustee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis from its inception.

He was treasurer and a director of the Boys Clubs of America for many years and was the chief fund-raiser for the late Herbert Hoover in his two campaigns for the presidency.

Mr. Milbank was a grandson of the cofounder of the Borden Co. and a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for 40 years.

He was also a director of the Southern Railway, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Corn Products, Ailes-Chalmers, Western Union, American Surety, American Express and the Provident Loan Society.

Margaret Dale

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Margaret Dale, 96, a leading Broadway actress in the early part of the century who played major character roles into the 1940s, died Thursday in Roosevelt Hospital.

A native of Philadelphia, Miss Dale made her New York debut with Henry Miller in "The Master," then joined the Charles Froeman stock company at the Empire Theater, where she was a hit as Cecily Curlew in "The Importance of Being Earnest."

She had a long run in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," as John Drew's leading lady, then from 1911 to 1916 played Mrs. Travers, the lady spy in "Disraeli," with George Arliss.

Later roles were in "If I Were King," "Caesar's Wife," "Cradle Snatchers," "Dinner at Eight," "The Dark Tower," "The Old Maid" and "Tovarich."

Alice Moore

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—Alice Moore, 86, a former principal of the American School in Peking, died recently at the home of a relative here after a heart attack.

Miss Moore taught for more than 50 years in such cities as Peking, Athens and Istanbul. She began teaching in China in 1919 and was one of the few persons who refused repatriation after the Japanese invasion in World War II. After years of internment, she reopened her school, but was forced to leave when the Communists took over in 1949.

Earlier, she had taught children of Americans abroad in Athens and Istanbul. She returned to Turkey after her expulsion from China and was principal of the faculty school at Robert College until her retirement in 1956.

Rabbi Eliahu Pardes

JERUSALEM, March 26 (Reuters)—Rabbi Eliahu Pardes, 80, chief rabbi of Jerusalem for the past 12 years, died here today.

William Nkomo

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 26 (AP)—The first black president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, William Nkomo, 57, died of a heart attack here today.

Last week Mr. Nkomo told white students in Johannesburg that the new generation of blacks is growing up with the stature of human beings and without the "slave mentality" of their elders.

"They are standing up for a new era. They don't apologize for what they are," he said.

Russian Suicide Probed

COLOGNE, March 26 (Reuters)—Police today were investigating the death of a young Russian woman who plunged from the fourth story of an apartment complex here yesterday. The 30-year-old woman, whose name was given as Maria W., was the wife of a member of the Russian Trade Mission here. The apartment complex is inhabited by Russian diplomats.

## Salvador President Reassumes Power After Army Coup Fails

SAN SALVADOR, March 26 (Reuters)—El Salvador, Central America's smallest but most prosperous republic, was under martial law today after an abortive military coup against President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, which left more than 100 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Col. Sanchez Hernandez, 53, was back in power after being held prisoner during several hours of confused fighting, in which loyal troops using tanks and planes finally forced the rebelling regiments to surrender.

In a nationwide broadcast after reassuming power and imposing martial law, the president spoke of a "crimson act against the country" and appealed to Salvadorians to rally around him.

Defeated Candidate

Col. Sanchez Hernandez, who is nearing the end of a five-year term, accused defeated Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleón Duarte of instigating the attempted coup.

He said the rising was aimed at ousting him and preventing his successful handpicked candidate in last month's presidential elections, Col. Arturo Molina, from taking over July 1.

Col. Molina, who canceled a trip to Taiwan on learning of the uprising, narrowly defeated Mr. Duarte in the Feb. 26 elections. Mr. Duarte alleged electoral fraud.

Military leaders loyal to the president said that the intervention of the air force had been decisive against the rebels, reportedly led by Socialist-minded Col. Benjamín Mejía, 46.

U.S.-built Mustangs bought by the air force a year ago bombed and strafed two rebel regiment headquarters. Destruction in the center of this city of 300,000 was extensive. The Zapote Barracks, facing the government palace, was almost totally destroyed, as were many houses nearby.

Police, who took no part in the fighting, said afterward that more than 100 persons—both soldiers and civilians—died in the clashes, the worst in the nation's history. Some 1,000 were wounded, they added.

Communications Center

Loyal officers said the rebels had repeatedly tried to storm the capital's domestic and international communications center, the Antel Building, to announce victory and establishment of a ruling junta. But the loyal forces beat them off.

Col. Mejía and Mr. Duarte have been detained and face death sentences, an army spokesman said. They will be tried by a military court on charges of sedition and treason.

Government sources said the 2,000-man National Guard remained loyal to the president and was a main factor in rescuing him from his captors.

Col. Sanchez Hernandez said in his broadcast that he would hand over power as planned to President-Elect Molina July 1.

During the abortive revolt, he



President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez of El Salvador

said, he was taken prisoner along with his 16-year-old daughter. But both were freed when the rebels surrendered after the loyalist pounding by tanks and planes.

Today, shops opened again and electric power and water supplies out during the fighting, as well as all outside communications were slowly being restored. Loyalist troops were on guard at the points of the capital, and a curfew was imposed from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

San Salvador, with an area of 7,772 square miles and some 3,500,000 inhabitants, has the densest population of any country in Latin America. It has frequently been accused of expansionism by neighboring countries, especially sparsely populated Honduras, where 600,000 Salvadorians live.

## Saragat Fearful That Fascism Is Reviving in Italy

MILAN, March 26 (Reuters)—Former Italian President Giuseppe Saragat said here today that Italians were witnessing a resurgence of "the poisonous plant of Fascism."

Launching the Social Democrats' election campaign, he said that the current wave of extremist violence provided the ideal atmosphere for a Fascist revival. Saragat said the need to maintain full employment, Sen. Saragat said: "Hitlerism arose on the initiative of the privileged classes and nationalistic factions. But it found its mass support in an enormous army of seven million unemployed proletarian."

Blasts at Milan Rally

MILAN, March 26 (UPI)—Three small bombs exploded today at a building where the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement was holding an election rally. No one was injured. Police said the bombs apparently were designed to make noise rather than cause damage.

Fending Radicals

CHIBA, Japan, March 26 (AP)—Police unearthed the bodies of two more young Japanese radical yesterday, bringing to 14 the number killed in bloody purges in a far-left radical group.

The bodies were found in a forest near Lake Inba, 30 miles east of Tokyo. Police identified the bodies as those of Mitsunori Hagi, 22, and Shigenori Mankoyama, 21.

Police said they were believed killed and buried last August when they tried to flee from the group, known as the United Red Army, following disputes with its group's leaders over ideological questions, money or sex. A number of persons are under arrest in connection with the killings.

2 More Cosmos Go Up

MOSCOW, March 26 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched two unmanned earth satellites, Cosmos-480 and Cosmos-481. This reported, adding the both carried instruments in space exploration and that they were functioning normally.

U.S. Scientists To Test Rockets To Prevent Hail

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The U.S. government plans to use rockets to attack the hailstorms that cost the nation up to \$300 million a year in crop and property damage. It was learned last week.

Scientists said that small rockets carrying silver iodide will be fired from planes into thunder clouds suspected of being potential hail-producers to see if such seeding can cut hail formation.

The plans were disclosed by officials of the National Science Foundation in Washington and scientists of the National Center for Atmospheric Research at Boulder, Colo., in a telephone interview.

The tests are to be carried out this summer in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, the scientists said. The test site is in the heart of the "hail belt," which extends north into South Dakota, and south into Kansas. It has the most hail in the country.

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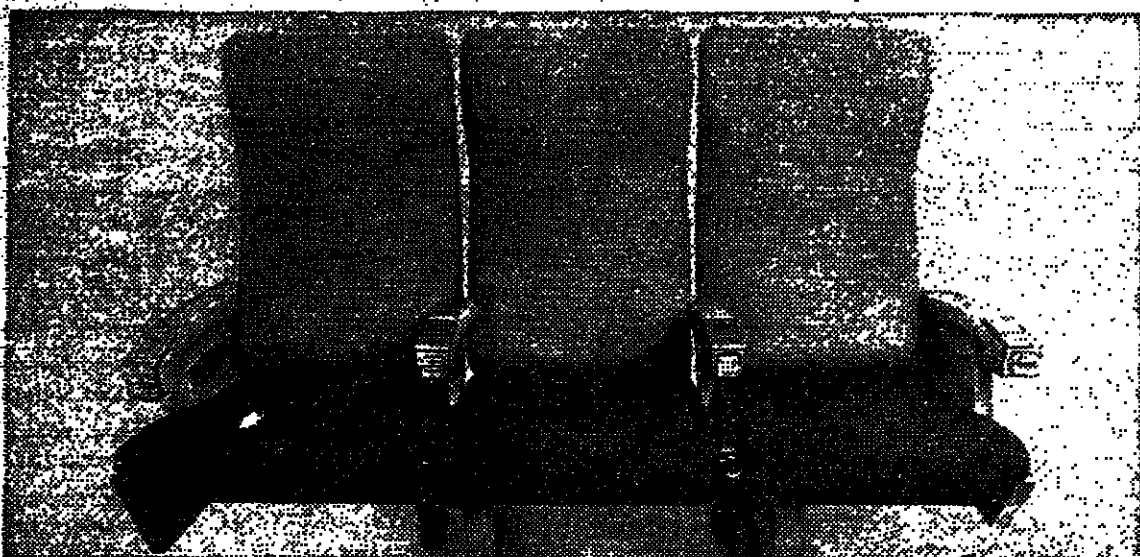
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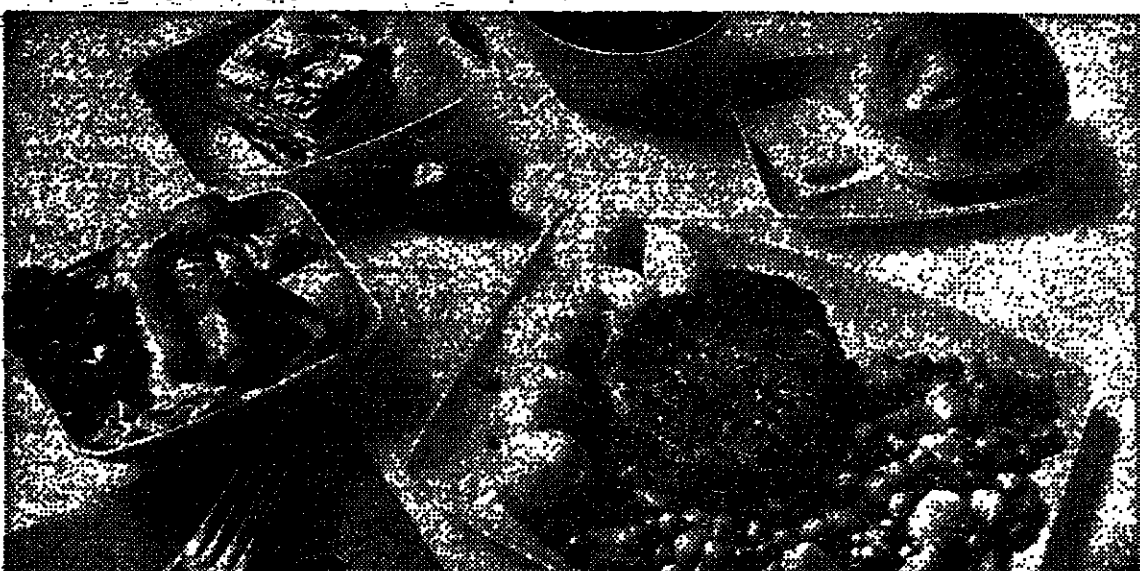
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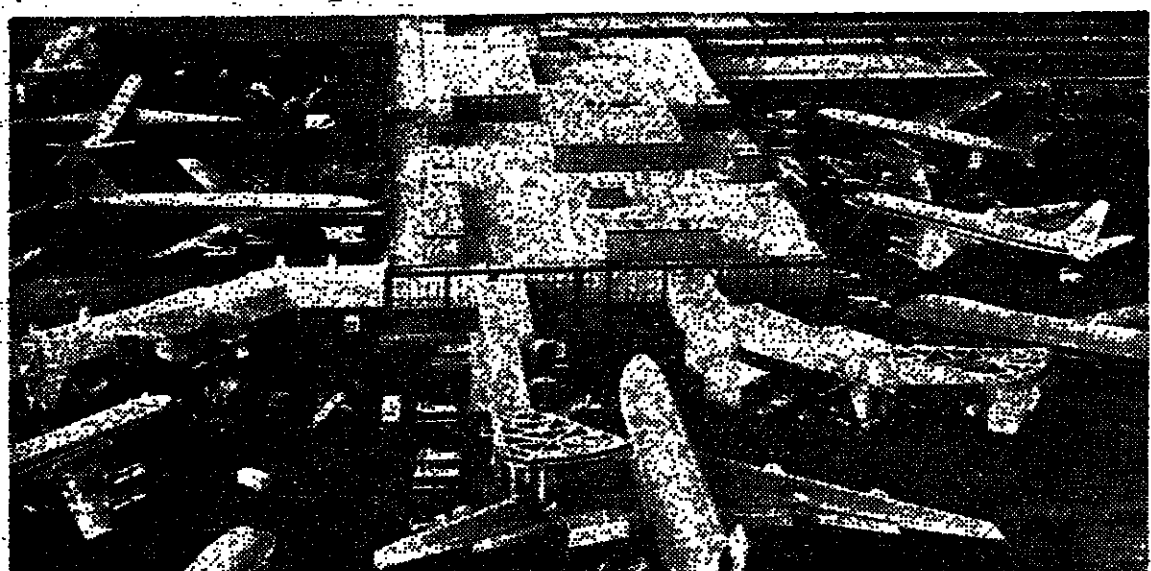
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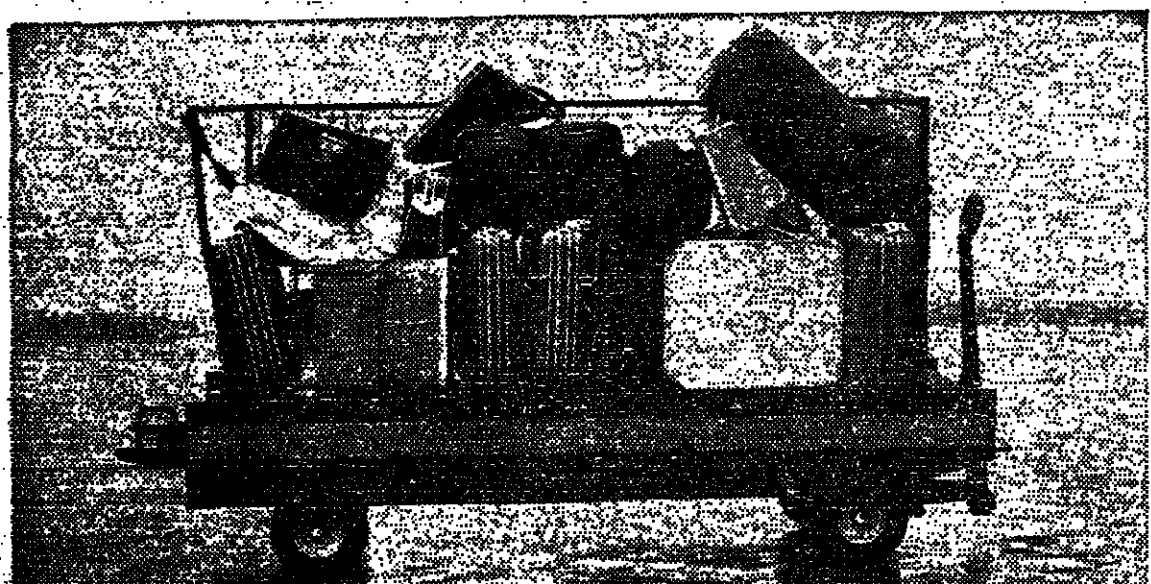
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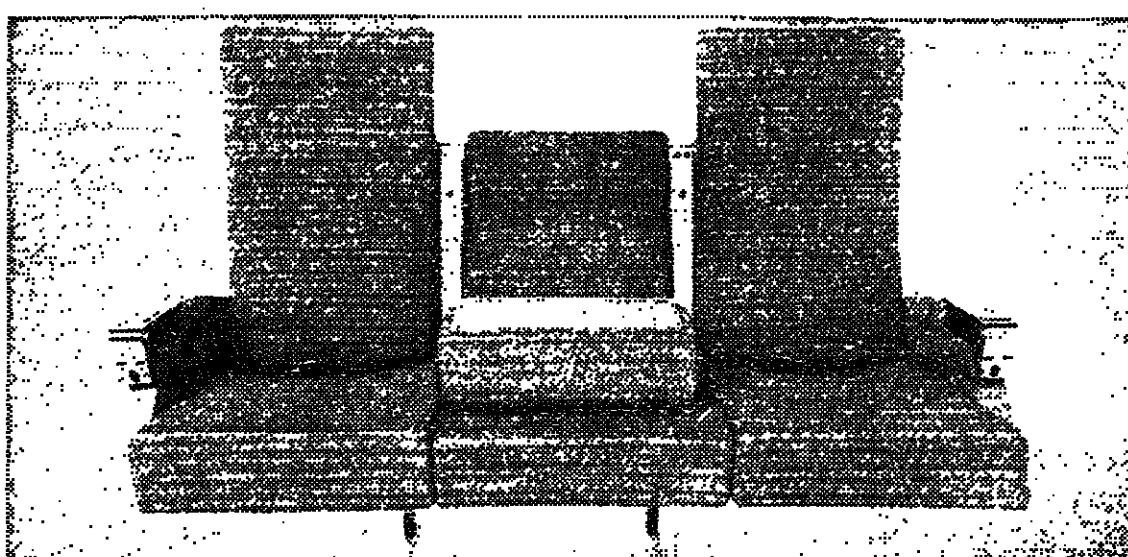


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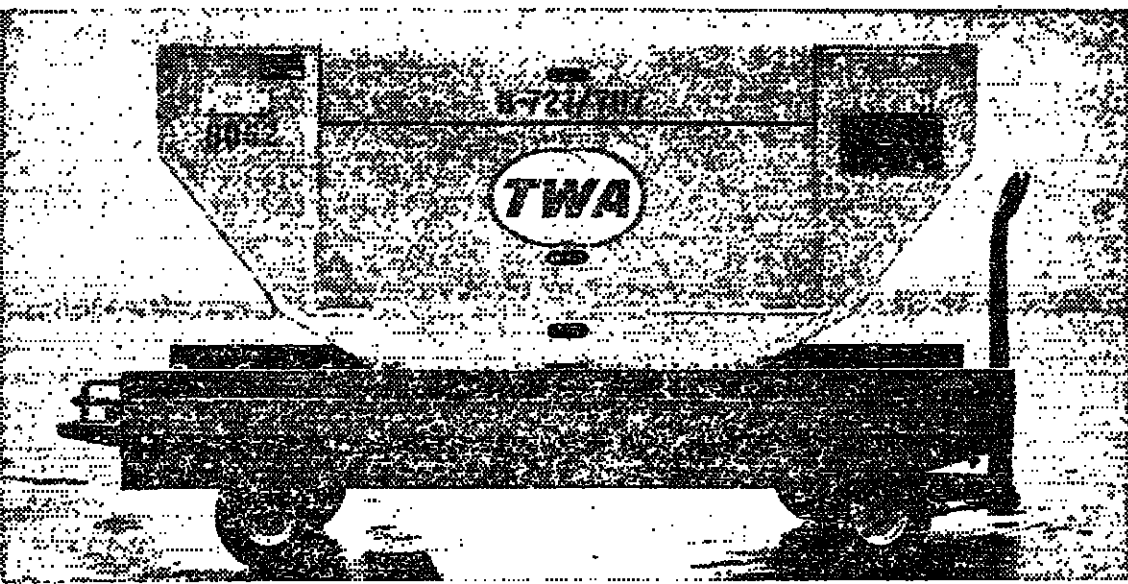
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# Violent Ulster Week and Heath's Plan to Try to Bind Wounds

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—It was 12 days ago that Prime Minister Edward Heath finally announced that he was ready to meet with Prime Minister Brian Faulkner of Northern Ireland to unveil a new political plan for the province. The meeting was set for last Wednesday. The government's budget would be out of the way. And the two prime ministers could sit down and go over the whole range of proposals over which the London government had agonized for weeks.

The violence, meanwhile, continued. On Monday, a large time bomb exploded in a central Belfast street, killing six and injuring 146. Police said that telephone bomb warnings deliberately directed shoppers and office workers to the scene.

And so, on Wednesday, Mr. Faulkner boarded a Royal Air Force plane and turned up at 10 Downing Street, driving past a small group of curious onlookers barred from approaching Mr. Heath's door by stringent security measures imposed because of the Irish troubles. For nearly 10 hours, the two leaders talked and then, proposals in hand, Mr. Faulkner returned to Belfast.

They agreed to meet again Thursday night. This time, the talks lasted for two and a half hours and Mr. Faulkner left smiling. Mr. Heath would speak Friday in the House of Commons at 11 a.m.

The speech was no less than momentous. In a dramatic reversal of 50 years of British policy, Mr. Heath announced the suspension for at least a year of the Northern Ireland government and Parliament and imposed direct rule from London.

It was the desperate remedy, "the last resort," as government officials often described a direct takeover. And it was also a gamble.

Britain believed it was rid of the bedeviling and divisive Irish problem in 1921 when the semi-autonomous province was created by partition. Now it was back in full fury and London was totally in charge.

## Regular Votes

The impact of the move was stunning and as the Financial Times remarked, "It has brought about a situation which even has Irishmen baffled." But there was no doubt in the minds of many observers that the long-awaited initiative from Mr. Heath had to be radical to have any chance of success in ending the sectarian violence that has cost more than 280 lives in the last 3 1/2 years.

William Whitelaw, the leader of the House and a close Heath adviser, was appointed Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Although he does not assume legislative and executive powers for Ulster until later this week, after Parliament acts, he left for Belfast Saturday for immediate talks.



FINAL TALKS—Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner stands between two policemen at door to 10 Downing Street, after talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath. With him is his deputy, Senator John Andrews.

Parliament acts, he left for Belfast Saturday for immediate talks. Other elements of the plan call for periodic plebiscites to test the sentiments of the one million Protestants and 500,000 Catholics

in Ulster on the issue of unification, which is 85 percent Catholic. And a commission representing all shades of opinion will be appointed by Mr. Whitelaw to advise on governing Ulster.

As a crucial inducement to the Roman Catholic minority, Mr. Heath also eased the controversial policy of internment suspected terrorists for indefinite periods without trial. Internment will remain, but some of the more

than 700 Catholics now held will be set free in a few weeks after Mr. Whitelaw reviews their cases. The stage is now set for what Mr. Heath calls a "fresh start." The Protestant-dominated Unionist party, which campaigned by

calling for a "Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people," is no longer in control. Stormont, the hill-top seat of Ulster's regime and a repressive symbol to Catholics, has fallen.

The suspension has to be renewed each year. But most observers feel the old system will never be revived.

## Many Uncertainties

What now? Will the Protestants react with the "backlash" so long feared and plunge Ulster into a civil war? Will the terrorists of the Irish Republican Army curtail operations? Will the Catholics in general now take the opportunity and cooperate in the creation of a political structure that will give them real power?

Militant Protestants reacted with expected anger at the downfall of a system they regarded as a bastion against unification with the Irish Republic. Their spokesmen called the takeover a "surrender to terrorist violence" and called for a two-day stoppage of all public, business and administrative services for two days starting today.

Whether the Protestants would strike back with the type of violence unleashed by the IRA terrorists remained to be seen. But 4,000 British troops were standing by to bolster the 15,000 now in Northern Ireland.

Trying to calm the Protestants, Mr. Heath assured them that the long-standing pledge from London still stands—no unification without the consent of the Ulster

majority. And, unlike the Protestant view there, a takeover appears in London as a form of affirmation that Ulster is an integral part of the United Kingdom.

The Catholic reaction so far has been mixed, with some hopeful signs. The IRA demanded more concessions but the main opposition group, the Social and Democratic Labor party, welcomed the proposals as the "first, serious steps on the road to peace."

## Marches Canceled

The Northern Civil Rights Association, which has led many protests, called off marches scheduled for next month but insisted on a complete end to internment and argued that the idea of a commission to help Mr. Whitelaw served merely to delay civil rights for the Catholic minority.

What extremists say and do, of course, is being watched closely. But Mr. Heath's goal is to attract support from the "middle" among Catholics and Protestants, those weary of daily danger, those willing to accept that the time has finally come to work out a solution among themselves.

In short, the decision does not solve the Irish crisis, but it does open the way for creation of a new political climate. In London, the hope is that Catholics will yield in their demands for quick unification and cooperate in forming a new Ulster and that Protestants will recognize that the return of power no longer must be held solely by them.

## EEC Pact on Taxes, Prices

# Farm Talks Surmount The Political Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS (NYT).—"I have not seen negotiations as hard or as tough as these in the last 12 years," Michel Colinat, the weary French farm minister, remarked halfway through the latest Brussels marathon.

Shortly after dawn Friday morning, two weeks of almost incessant and sometimes interminable debate over European agriculture ended with agreement to raise support prices more modestly than farmers had hoped and to spend \$235 million over the next five years to modernize the structure of farming.

Behind Mr. Colinat's observa-

tion was the simple fact that the politics of agriculture is electrically charged this spring. All trawls of the European Economic Community here are a reflection of the political scene in the member states. Within the next six weeks there will be general elections in Italy, elections in the Federal Republic of Germany and a referendum in France. The German state elections have a bearing on Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, or Eastern program.



Josef Ertl, Bonn agriculture minister, during Brussels negotiations.

These trips heightened the tensions, but they prepared the way for later compromises. The compromises were easier to make after each government was shown to have tried to extract the maximum concessions.

Ostpolitik was involved through an elaborate linkage process. Mr. Ertl is a member of the Free Democratic party, the junior member of the Bonn coalition. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats have to do well in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a farming region, to wrest control of the state government from the opposition Christian Democrats.

If the coalition partners are successful, there will be a much wider margin of safety for ratification of the Polish and Soviet goodwill treaties that are the backbone of Mr. Brandt's relaxation policies toward the Eastern bloc.

Mr. Ertl's party is one that normally gets support from the farmers. To hold their vote, he had to press visibly in Brussels for the West German farmers' cause—high grain prices and no written commitment on limiting a removal of the border taxes that protect West German farmers' income.

Mr. Colinat wanted the timing commitment because the border taxes protect the German farmers against competition, mainly from the more efficient French, and he wanted to keep grain prices high to help French exports and to give a break to the French consumer.

Italian Farm Minister Lorenzo Natali was under intense pressure to get special financial aids for the many poor Italian farmers, and at the same time to keep food-price increases as low as possible for the consumers.

## More in Italy

There are more farmers in Italy than anywhere else in the Community with about 20 percent of the population against 13-14 percent for the Community as a whole. Most are on small holdings and represent a major social problem for the country.

But for its bread and pasta needs, Italy has to supplement its own production with imports of grain, and therefore wanted to keep the Community grain prices as low as possible.

A year ago the Community agreed in general terms to undertake a broad modernization effort, so that farmers, in effect, would be paid to quit the land or merge their farms with bigger units.

The debate in Brussels was over the mechanics of putting this program into effect. It was tough because it involved specific sums of money that other member states, in effect, would be handing over to Italy.

At the heart of the Uganda failure is the unpredictability of Gen. Amin, a flamboyant leader given to rash statements. He also presides over a quickly deteriorating economy.

Italian Farm Minister Lorenzo Natali was under intense pressure to get special financial aids for the many poor Italian farmers, and at the same time to keep food-price increases as low as possible for the consumers.

This year, with the ever-present menace of inflation, the cost to the consumer could not be ignored, despite the well-organized pressures from the Community's 12 million farmers for sharply higher support prices to boost their living standards.

The Brussels decisions are taken on the 15th floor of a building called Charlemagne, south of the city center. The structure is held together by concrete slabs but is often called a house of glass because nothing is secret there for very long.



LEAVING—Israeli Army instructors and their wives leaving Uganda's Entebbe Airport for home Friday, following Gen. Idi Amin's decision to expel Israel's military training mission in Uganda.

# Israel Totally Fallen From Favor in Uganda

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya.—For Israel, the fall from favor has been dramatic. A year ago, it could count few stronger friends in Africa than President Idi Amin of Uganda. Now, Israel is withdrawing its military advisers from his wrath.

After accusing the Israelis of planning subversion against him, Gen. Amin has ordered all Israeli advisers, the ousted president, to leave the country by today. He said he would decide later what to do about Israelis advising the air force.

Israel responded by ordering the evacuation of all its military advisers, said to total about 40. Uganda probably has about as many civilian Israeli advisers, but they have not been ordered home.

The reversal in Uganda is one of the rare failures of Israeli policy in Africa. For a decade, Israel has been trying to attract African friends—and their votes in the United Nations—with small but effective economic and military aid programs.

At the heart of the Uganda failure is the unpredictability of Gen. Amin, a flamboyant leader given to rash statements. He also presides over a quickly deteriorating economy.

Obote's Ouster

In private, Israeli officials say that they suspect he has sacrificed them for the promise of help from the oil revenues of Libya.

When Gen. Amin came to power in a coup in January, 1971, the Israelis already had advisers in the Ugandan Army and Air Force. In fact, A. Milton Obote, the ousted president, accused the Israelis of helping Gen. Amin in the coup. This was denied by Israel as "absolute nonsense."

Gen. Amin also denied Israeli help, saying, "The minister of war of Egypt is my best friend and the minister of defense of Israel, Moshe Dayan, is also my best friend."

Condemned by such countries as Tanzania and Zambia, he had little choice but to hold tightly to the few friends he had. He made strong statements of support and friendship for Israel.

It, in turn, responded by increasing its assistance program and talking optimistically about him, rejecting the gossip about tribal killing in his army and near-bankruptcy in his economy.

Gen. Amin visited Israel twice and bought an Israeli-made executive jet piloted by Israelis. A familiar sight in 1971 was Gen. Amin flying into a foreign capital in his Israeli jet.

His Israeli pilots, however, balked when he ordered them to fly him to Mecca.

This friendship changed several weeks ago when Gen. Amin flew to Libya and joined Col. Moammar Qadhafi in a communiqué condemning Israel as the aggressor in the Middle East conflict.

The Israelis were shocked but not panicked by this. They assumed that Gen. Amin had decided to follow the line of several other African countries: joining the Arabs in anti-Israeli communiques but maintaining warm relations with Israel itself.

Envoy Summoned

At the end of February, however, Gen. Amin called in Ambassador David Laor of Israel and told him that he had received reports that Israeli personnel were spreading rumors against the Ugandan government and making contact with Mr. Obote, the ousted president, in Tanzania.

"If this information is correct," Gen. Amin said, "I will not hesitate to close the Israeli Embassy."

The accusations were denied by the ambassador.

Two weeks later, an Israeli newspaper, Davar, speculated that Gen. Amin had just canceled a visit to Egypt because he was afraid to leave Uganda with opposition mounting against him.

An angered Gen. Amin summoned Ambassador Laor again last Wednesday. He described the newspaper report as "confirmation of what I had said that Israelis are planning subversive activities against the government and the people of the Republic of Uganda."

He said the report "was obviously based on the embassy and Israeli government intelligence sources in Uganda."

For this reason, Gen. Amin went on, he would refuse to renew his military agreement

with Israel and would not replace the Israeli advisers after their contracts run out.

By Thursday night, he grew angrier, ordering the ouster of army and paratrooper advisers "together with all Israeli intelligence agents" by today. He also said the Israelis would be limited to four diplomatic officers in their embassy. During the weekend he canceled all arms orders placed in Israel and ordered work stopped on several Israeli construction projects in Uganda.

In Jerusalem, the government quickly denied all the accusations and said: "It is to be regretted that the government of Uganda should base its evaluation of Israel's policy on a newspaper article which reflects nothing but the speculation of its author." But Israel said it would evacuate its military personnel, including the air force advisers.

While outsiders who know Uganda well hesitate to speculate about the motives of Gen. Amin, they tend to agree with the Israelis that he may be influenced by a Libyan promise of assistance or a hint of such a promise.

Libya could replenish some of Uganda's foreign-exchange reserves, which have sunk to a dangerous level, or it could sell Gen. Amin Mirage jet planes on credit. Gen. Amin has been shopping for jet planes, but manufacturers have refused to sell them to him because of his lack of foreign exchange.

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# He's Craig, a Protestant A Man More Chilling Than IRA Terrorists

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BELFAST (WFP).—The most chilling man in Ulster today is not an IRA gunman, but a soft-spoken, 47-year-old politician who boasts that 75,000 armed men are ready to "take the field" to restore a Protestant-dominated regime in Northern Ireland.

He is William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard Movement and a former minister for home affairs in the dissolved Ulster government.

"We hope to achieve our aims peacefully," he said in an interview at his large and comfortable home here Saturday night. "If our hopes are disappointed, we will take up arms because the democratic process has been denied."

The army of angry Protestants that Mr. Craig claims lies behind him is disciplined and well trained.

"They are not dependent on sporting arms," he says grimly. "They have a whole range of suitable equipment—mortars, automatic weapons, right down to rifles."

## Strike Called

Mr. Craig hopes to demonstrate his power here next week in what he terms as a "massed flexing exercise." He has called on Protestant workers to shut the province down on Monday and Tuesday.

If this works, he plans further "selective" strikes at key services—power, water supply and the like—with no advance notice.

Mr. Craig's militancy is in sharp contrast to the relative peace that came to this wrecked province Saturday.

In the first full day after London announced it would rule Northern Ireland directly, there were few violent incidents. Moreover, there were several signs that Roman Catholic terrorists have silenced their guns, at least temporarily. The six Catholic MPs who walked out of the suspended Ulster Parliament last July, and who are members of the Social and Democratic Labor party, hailed the London program as a first serious step in the road to peace. They promised to cooperate with the new authorities and urged the gunmen to cease fire immediately.

Despite the call for continued "operations" from IRA leaders in Dublin, informed sources suggested that those on the firing line in Ulster would observe a truce.

The language of violence here is for the moment Mr. Craig's exclusive preserve.

He is a pale and stocky man whose brown hair is beginning to gray. He uses the abstract language of lawyers and issues his blood-curdling threats in a dull monotone. The only colorful feature of his personality is the orange tie and orange handkerchief that he sports.

In his view, the British government has betrayed a settlement made 50 years ago to assure the Protestant majority an unshaken rule in Ulster. He says that he fears that London will "undermine the will of the majority" and lead Northern Ireland into a unified state with the Irish Republic.

That regime, he insists, is just as repugnant as Nazi Germany. Why? "Because it is an intolerable environment—one of the most backward communities in Europe."

This answer is typical of the curious gap between the extreme methods of which Mr. Craig casually talks and the emotionally inhibited language he employs to explain himself.

Why, for example, has he become the leader of a potential civil war? What drives him to this?



William Craig

"I am very cross," is the reply. "that a tiny minority of wicked men has brought to a halt progress in Northern Ireland. I cannot forgive that. It annoys me after such worthwhile progress."

His Vanguard movement is an umbrella organization that covers a whole host of Protestant groups—workers, former auxiliary police, "defensive" outfits and the like. He insists that he plays no part in the military planning, but he has no doubts that the army of 75,000 exists.

Ten days ago, he says, "intermediaries" came to him, men with "distinguished military records." These men told him, he says, that they will give Vanguard every chance to achieve its end through political pressures. "They say 'let us dominate,'" Mr. Craig said. "as long as we have a reasonable opportunity of success."

But if his pressures fail, the underground army will take power. "We will attack Republican [meaning Catholic] elements in the community and we will seize physical control."

He says that he is confident that British soldiers will not fight back, that his only opposition will come from "Republican" and "they will be dealt with."

Mr. Craig claims that arms will not be necessary, that his followers will make Ulster ungovernable and that Britain will give in. Giving in means restoring the provincial government with its Protestant hold on power, giving it a stronger police and militia to put down dissidents, taking over control of television here and permitting this reborn government greater powers to tax and spend.

Mr. Craig also said that he has "contingency plans" for the establishment of an Ulster state outside the United Kingdom. Is he concerned about a course that could take many lives? "It may happen," he answered calmly. "War is an ugly thing, but one does not sell fundamental values because you are afraid. The worst thing in modern politics is consensus."

## Firm Ground for Nixon's Farewell

# Sinking Shanghai Pumps Up Earth to Stay Above Sea Level

By Donald Bremner

HONG KONG.—When President Nixon bid Chinese Premier Chou En-lai good-bye in Shanghai he probably did not realize how much his hosts had done to provide a firm foundation for their final moments together.

The Chinese had literally been pumping up the earth beneath the President's feet to keep it from sinking.

But it was not just to honor their American guest that the Chinese went to such lengths. It was to keep the ground in their largest city and major port from dropping below sea level.

Like many other port cities around the world, Shanghai was

bothered by land subsidence. Basements in low areas became unusable. Boats could not pass under some bridges at high tide because the bridge piers had sunk.

By 1965 the worst places had sunk nearly eight feet in 40 years. With the ground level only 12 feet above sea level, something had to be done.

Specialists investigated and concluded the trouble stemmed from pumping out underground water, particularly in the industrial districts in the eastern and western sections where textile mills drew large quantities of water from deep wells.

A careful check of old records showed that the first deep well in Shanghai had been sunk in 1880. By 1958 there were 708

tapping 240,000 tons of water a day, the party ideological journal Red Flag reported.

By the late 1960s there were 1,183 deep wells drawing 560,000 tons of water a day, and the ground was dropping nearly four inches a year.

Only 30 percent of the underground water usage could be replaced by water from other sources. A hydro-geological survey team and technicians from the textile mills, therefore, developed a way to inject water into the wells to keep the underground water table steady.

Most of the water is injected underground through the wells in the winter. It stays cold far below the ground and is more useful in summer than warm surface water. Other wells are

filled with warm water in summer for use in winter.

Injecting of water underground follows an elaborate schedule to conform to varying geological formations in different parts of the city, and to the water needs of each factory. Injecting all of the wells at once will even cause the land to stop sinking and rise again, Red Flag said.

The journal said the sinking, which began in 1931 (the year the Chinese Communist party was formed in Shanghai) was stopped in 1963.

By 1971, the land had risen more than half an inch, just in time to make Shanghai a solid platform for the celebrated finale of the Nixon visit.

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# For Pakistani Unity Patchwork Politics Contrived by Bhutto

By Larry Stern

LAHORE (WP)—The afternoon sun beat down on the hundreds of thousands of faces, all turned toward the speaker, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In some pockets of the throng, long police clubs flashed steadily to subdue the "fury" of those surging forward to hear Mr. Bhutto's voice. A billboard proclaimed in eight-foot letters the Maoist exhortation: "The East Is Red."

"Will you work?" Mr. Bhutto bellowed. There was an ear-splitting roar of affirmation.

"Will you fight?"

Each time the throng thundered its assent. For two hours Mr. Bhutto masterfully played his audience—through falling loud-speakers and flares of mob hysteria—toward the immense moment of climax. He was hoarse and dripping with perspiration in his rough working-class costume. But the remarkable ritual of "going to the people," as he puts it, in a huge public bath of consensus was at that point done.

With his heady gospel of Islamic populism, his anti-corruption purge lists and his nationalization decrees, Mr. Bhutto, the aristocrat educated at Berkeley and Oxford, is trying to hold together what remains of the Moslem nation that was carved out of the British partition of India 25 years ago.

Mr. Bhutto's leadership is a remarkable tightrope walk along a path mined with the interests of contending superpowers, with the forces of tribal separatism and with the constant threat of reprisal by the vested groups, whether the army or the so-called "22 families," Pakistan's economic elite, who have felt the scourge of Mr. Bhutto's rhetoric and policies.

## Guesswork

How long he can hold it all together is the national guessing game.

Even in Punjab state, which is

the bedrock of his political strength, the idea could turn against Mr. Bhutto as it did against his predecessor, Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, should he call to his new to bring back the 93,000 Pakistani soldiers now in Indian prison camps, or should he economic policies falter, or if he is unable to redress Pakistan's humiliation in the war.

The majority of the professional soldiers in Indian captivity are from here in the Punjab and so the issue cuts deeply along family lines. In addition to the soldiers there are some 8,000 West-Pakistani civilians who were taken prisoner by the Indians in East Bengal. The Punjab dominates the civil service as well as the upper military ranks.

To get the prisoners back, he must pay the political price. The price he is seeking is the return of the Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is Pakistan's recognition of his country's independence. And the price sought by India is Pakistan's surrender of its historic claim to the disputed state of Kashmir.

Granting these concessions might touch off a dangerous political storm against Mr. Bhutto at home, as might his failure to win the prisoners' release.

That is why he asked, in a rare interview last week with two Indian journalists, for a show of magnanimity—a "handsome gesture"—on the part of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in any forthcoming negotiations. It was also the reason behind the brief and apparently unproductive trip he made to Moscow last week in the hope that the Russians would play a mediating role.

## 'No Alternative'

"If you use the prisoners to milk Pakistan," Mr. Bhutto told the Times of India in an obvious signal to Mrs. Gandhi, "there will be only two alternatives open to me. Either I capitulate or I must go to my people, and tell them there is no alternative to confrontation."

## After 6-Month Silence

# Romanians Return To Active Diplomacy

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON (WP)—Romanians, who know that isolation brings few economic or political dividends, have set off on a new diplomatic drive after an unusually long period of inactivity.

They are doing it in a typically Romanian fashion: while President Nicolae Ceausescu is touring eight Arab and African capitals, his two vice-presidents are visiting the United States and China respectively. The diplomatic and commercial stakes for Romania are considerable in all this.

The sudden spurt of diplomatic activity comes after nearly six months of inactivity abroad and of greater internal vigilance. The spirit of détente in Europe in advance of President Nixon's Moscow trip has eased the atmosphere. Moreover, the situation in Yugoslavia has cooled down with Marshal Tito firmly in control.

## Markets Sought

Mr. Ceausescu's current visit to Arab and African states is aimed at expanding markets for Romanian products which are not competitive in Western markets. He is visiting Egypt, the Sudan, Algeria, the Central African Republic, Zambia, Zaire, the Congo and Tanzania.

Mr. Ceausescu's Arab visits are also a vindication of his Middle East policy. Not only did he refuse to sever diplomatic ties with Israel after the June 1967 war—unlike the other Soviet bloc nations and Yugoslavia—but Bucharest and Tel Aviv decided in 1968 to raise the level of their diplomatic missions from legations to embassies.

The Sudan had severed its ties with Romania in protest and Egypt recalled its ambassador from Bucharest.

In the United States, Vice-President Manesescu, who is also Bucharest's chief economic planner, received a boost for Romania when Mr. Nixon received him at the White House and announced a decision to authorize use of U.S. government funds to underwrite private American investments in Romania and Yugoslavia. Mr. Manesescu's reception by the President was not required by protocol.

## Earlier Decision

The administration let it be known that Mr. Nixon had made the decision earlier about U.S. investment guarantees, but had deliberately delayed the announcement to coincide with Mr. Manesescu's visit.

Finally, Vice-President George Radulescu's visit to Peking is designed to strengthen Romanian-Chinese ties. There is little information about the substance of his discussions with Chinese leaders, however.

All this activity will undoubtedly attract Moscow's attention and may bring about renewed Soviet pressure. But Romanian officials stress that any such Soviet moves would be in contradiction with Moscow's current rhetoric of détente. This is seen as a veiled warning that Bucharest would not hesitate to point out any such contradiction publicly.

## Cicognani Appointed Dean of Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, March 26 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI Friday named his former secretary of state, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, to the chiefly ceremonial post of dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Cardinal Cicognani, 88, succeeds the late Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, a Frenchman, who died Feb. 21 after serving as dean for 21 years. Cardinal Tisserant was one year Cardinal Cicognani's junior.



President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Mr. Bhutto also has been sweating his approach to the Bangladesh leader, Sheikh Mujib, whom he described in the Lahore rally last Sunday as a "brother" and fellow Moslem.

This is in sharp contrast to Mr. Bhutto's behavior early last year when he sabotaged the convening of the National Assembly at Dacca, an assembly in which Sheikh Mujib's Awami League would have held the largest bloc of seats.

Mr. Bhutto threatened to "break the bones" of any member of his Pakistan People's party who went to Dacca for the March 1971 assembly meeting. His boycott gave his predecessor, Gen. Yahya, the pretext for calling off the assembly meeting—which triggered Dacca protest demonstrations countered by Gen. Yahya with the savage armed repressions that turned East Pakistan into a mass graveyard.

Now Mr. Bhutto has painted Gen. Yahya and "the generals" as the architects of Pakistan's current misery. Since coming to power in December he has sacked 30 of Pakistan's highest-ranking military officers, culminating in the recent firings of the acting chief of staff, Gen. Gul Hassan, and Air Marshal Rahim Khan, both of whom helped Mr. Bhutto to power in the closing days of the war.

As Mr. Bhutto himself tells the story, Gen. Hassan and Marshal Khan were overheard saying that the army would have to seize power from Mr. Bhutto in six months rather than the two years they were originally prepared to give him. "You cannot take this sort of comment lightly," Mr. Bhutto said publicly. The officers were summarily dismissed.

Gen. Hassan also defied a Bhutto order to use troops to break a police strike in Lahore. It was the mobs of Lahore, in a gesture of loyalty to their president, who broke the strike with mob actions and forced the police back to work. Gen. Hassan had exhibited what Mr. Bhutto calls the "Bonapartist" tendencies of the military. Both generals have been awarded ambassadorships as consolation.

## The 'Butcher'

The new commander in chief is Tikka Khan, variously called the "butcher of Baluchistan" and the "butcher of Bengal." He commanded the West Pakistan forces in East Bengal and is regarded in Bangladesh and India as the man chiefly responsible for the mass slaughter of Bengali civilians last year.

"It was as though Adolf Eichmann had been named commander in chief in a post-World War II German government," one foreign diplomat said. "It was unfortunate."

Yet Mr. Bhutto is confident of Tikka Khan's personal loyalty and unwavering obedience to orders. Through Gen. Tikka he hopes to keep Pakistan's military, still the most serious threat to his political survival, under heel.

Nonetheless the army has been offered a carrot to go with the stick. Its members were exempted from the severe restrictions imposed under Mr. Bhutto's new land-reform program.

"Why did you exempt the army?" a diplomat asked the president at a recent dinner. "Because I am afraid of it," Mr. Bhutto replied.

Pakistan is seeking help, from other Moslem nations as well as the United States and some arms-supplying European countries, to repair the damage done to its war machine by the conflict with India. The United States is now engaged in a major review of its policies in the subcontinent and the Nixon administration will perhaps be wary this time of any new arms commitments here.

Mr. Bhutto at the same time appears to be making a genuine effort to allocate a larger share of Pakistan's \$10-billion gross national product to answer the country's desperate social needs. In recent weeks the government has been promulgating one major "reform" after another in fulfillment of the Pakistan People's party manifesto. The President's critics dismiss the program as cosmetic rather than real measures to improve the lot of the workers and lower-middle classes who are Mr. Bhutto's strongest constituency. Some examples:

• The quasi-nationalization of 45 major companies by appointment of government managers to run them. Ownership of the firms did not, however, go out of private hands and often the new government managers collude with the officials they displaced to run businesses for which they have little technical competence.

• A land-reform program that, among other things, imposes a

150-acre limit on land ownership. But the land law is riddled with loopholes. A large landowner, for example, can parcel out his holdings to relatives and still maintain control. Mr. Bhutto is himself an important hereditary landholder in the state of Sind and has bragged that he is paying a large personal price for the reform.

• Establishment of free public schools for the common people. Education is now primarily a private enterprise and a privilege of the better-off. The hitch is that Pakistan is now without the financial resources to undertake so large a step. Of all Mr. Bhutto's reforms, this is the one with a large price tag.

To those who complain that Mr. Bhutto's promises have borne little fruit in day-to-day life, the president says: "If you take an aspirin you must wait 15 minutes for your headache to go away. Wait. Be patient."

But there is a limit to the national patience. Prices are going up. Hoarding has become

serious. Pakistan's inventory of raw materials is dwindling to the vanishing point. So are its foreign exchange reserves. The government is printing money madly.

The most serious threat to Pakistan's national survival are the forces of separatism in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier states, which hold about a quarter of Pakistan's 55-million population. Inspired by the example of Bangladesh, the two states have been demanding greater autonomy from the central government and Mr. Bhutto has reached a temporary truce with the leader of the insurgent forces, Wali Khan, head of the pro-Soviet National Awami party.

The breakaway prospects are not regarded as serious at the moment due to this détente as well as promises of greater autonomy in the new constitution. It is to be promulgated next Aug. 14, when Mr. Bhutto has promised to end the state of martial law and reconvene the National Assembly for the first time in more than a year.

## 'New Statesman' Controversy in London

# Crossman Sasses the Bosses

LONDON (WP)—Richard Crossman, a longtime journalist and a cabinet minister in the last Labor government, came out of a hospital about a week ago to be told that he was fired as editor of the weekly New Statesman.

Last Thursday, Mr. Crossman turned his column in the celebrated left-wing journal into a devastating attack on his bosses. The magazine's board, he wrote, is "a self-perpetuating oligarchy... responsible neither to the shareholders nor to the staff... Neither its size nor its membership equips it to enunciate an editorial policy which breaks away from the tradition of the New Statesman... What is wrong with its running has as much to do with the inadequacy of the board as it has to do with any failures of the staff."

Of his own dismissal, Mr. Crossman said: "They might have done it more elegantly."

The 1,400-word attack may mark the first time that a fired writer has used his employer's organ to denounce the boss. It adds one more episode to an affair that has political and journalistic tongues wagging in London.

A week ago today, the 64-year-old Crossman, who had just recovered from a severe abdominal operation, was summoned to the apartment of Lord Campbell of Eskan, chairman of the New Statesman's board.

Lord Campbell told Mr. Crossman that under his editorship the paper had become too "pre-occupied" with politics, particu-



Richard Crossman

larly the internal politics of the Labor party. Lord Campbell offered to let Mr. Crossman resign on grounds of ill-health, but the editor insisted that his dismissal be called by its rightful name.

Mr. Crossman agreed to stay on as editor until a successor was named and it was from his office that he delivered Thursday's attack.

About 10 years ago, the weekly reached its peak circulation of 90,000 and then began falling back. Mr. Crossman, who had left the magazine after a long

term as deputy editor, was brought in 18 months ago and quickly added a few thousand readers. But they could not be held and sales are now down to about 70,000. Among New Statesman staffers, this circulation drop, not Mr. Crossman's political interests, is thought to be the real reason for his ouster.

Last week, Lord Campbell described for the Times of London what he saw as Mr. Crossman's failings—"his age, his health, his manner, which some of the staff found hectoring, as well as the concentration on Westminster politics."

Mr. Crossman retorted that these were "defects he had never previously mentioned to me." He acknowledged that in his first six months as editor "the paper was a bit stodgy" because he had overloaded it with politics. More recently, he observed, he had cut back.

In any event, he said, "The New Statesman is a Socialist weekly fully committed to party controversy or it is nothing."

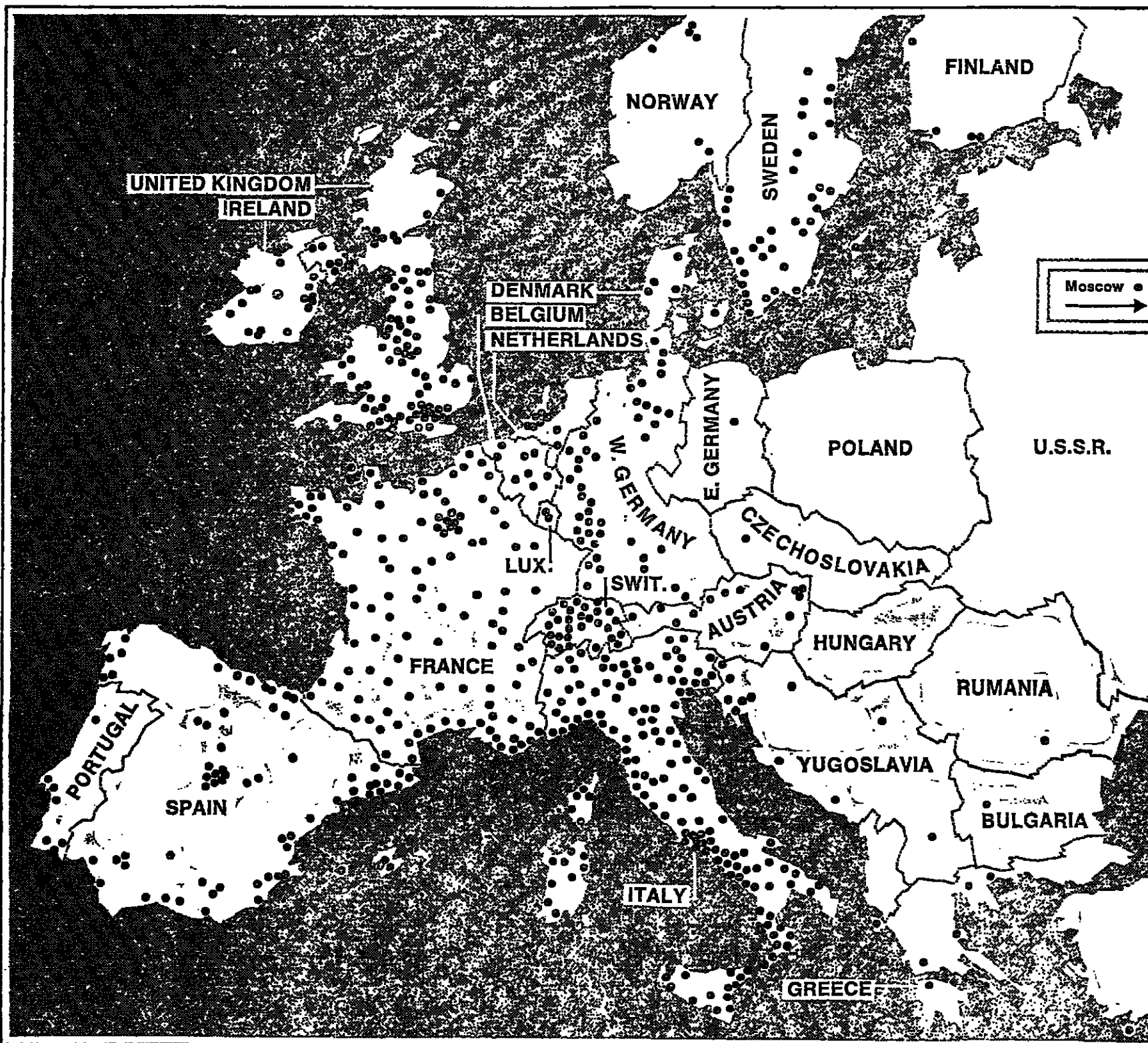
The public row has obviously joined the six other members of Lord Campbell's board. It has agreed that Mr. Crossman's successor will be chosen by a committee equally divided between board members and representatives of the New Statesman's editorial staff.

This is thought to be the first time that working journalists on a British publication have had a voice in selecting the editor.

That, Mr. Crossman said, "is a change which I warmly welcome."

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## Contradiction in Ulster

The British have taken a long step backward—50 years back—in order to leap forward the better. It is one of the many ironies in Ireland that the Irish nationalists—of the more moderate breed, to be sure—have welcomed the assumption by Westminster of the powers previously exerted by Stormont, while the Northern Irish loyalists, those who cling so tenaciously to the British connection, resent it.

But today's Ireland (like Ireland down through the ages) is full of contradictions: Mr. Heath, like Britons throughout their history, has not allowed himself to be prevented by those contradictions, or differences between theory and fact, from taking a step which offers at least some hope of a practical solution to the troubles of Northern Ireland.

The British prime minister's move was hedged about by many qualifications. The transfer of local authority to London is to be reviewed annually. The internment of suspected terrorists is not to be abolished, but carried out with greater consideration of the probable threat posed by each internee. There are to be plebiscites to determine the will of the people of Northern Ireland, and no changes in boundaries or political relationships will be made against the wish of the majority. What Mr. Heath clearly is seeking is a breathing spell, during which

more permanent arrangements can be made. He is not trying to dictate those arrangements to Catholic or Protestant in Ulster.

Whether the plan will work depends on a number of imponderables. The moderate Catholics welcome the move, north and south of the Ulster border. The Irish Republican Army seems a bit confused, but its target traditionally is the British, so it is not reconciled. And then there are the Ulster Protestants, deprived of the local autonomy they had enjoyed, and fearful of inclusion, against their will, in Catholic Ireland. For them, it could be a return to the days of Sir Edward Carson, and they might even hope that for the British it would bring back the tensions of the Curragh Mutiny.

If the Ulster vanguard is to take over from the IRA, or compete with that organization in keeping Ulster aflame, little progress will have been made by Mr. Heath's essentially bold—bold even in its limitations—step. But if the moderate elements can, under the direct control of police and army by the British, assert themselves to keep the peace, much will have been gained. An end, or a drastic limitation, on the violence that has prevailed in Ulster over the past months might bring about that state of which a Catholic in Dunganon spoke so wistfully: "Then maybe we'd be able to get at each other's minds instead of each other's throats."

## Retreat From Reason

Discontented white voters in Florida so frightened the Democratic politicians that the state assumed leadership in segregating railroad coaches and enacting a poll tax. That was in 1884, and whatever hopes for an integrated society may have been harbored during the post-Civil War Reconstruction were fading rapidly. Advocates of integrated schools were vilified.

Eas Florida, in 1972, become the staging area of the retreat from the second Reconstruction. It was during the Florida primaries that the validity of the Supreme Court's guidelines toward integrated education emerged as a key issue of the presidential campaign. With discontented white voters again taking the lead against effective integration, President Nixon called for an anti-busing moratorium and the curbing of judicial powers.

The first Reconstruction fell victim to a combination of forces—among them the collision of unmitigated bigotry with unrealistic expectations of Negro progress in the absence of either adequate economic opportunities or honest goodwill by white society. Scoundrels of both races capitalized on those sentiments to effect the collapse of both the policy and the dream of a racially just society.

Now, the second Reconstruction, which began with the historic Brown ruling by the Supreme Court in 1954 and was buttressed by a far-ranging panoply of civil rights legislation, is under challenge. Once again, there have been errors in strategy. Some well-intentioned advocates of the integrated society embraced insensitive solutions, without sufficient regard for the human beings affected by them. Again, scoundrels came forward to exploit the turmoil by generating fear and hatred.

But none of the mistakes and excesses must be allowed to obscure what is at stake

in the present drive to blunt the second Reconstruction. It is a drive that pushes the political bandwagons of both parties off the road toward an integrated society. The "separate but equal" doctrine has been revived under the polite cover of upgrading the segregated schools. Black and white segregationists gain acceptability as supporters of the neighborhood school and ethnic identity.

The real issue is not whether all minority children will attend integrated schools and live in a fully integrated society. Many will not—at least for some time. These children will continue to attend schools that are predominantly black, and for most this will be a serious handicap.

But to stop the movement of increasing integration in the schools is to abandon the commitment to an integrated society just when integration has started to show constructive results.

For the first time, positions of leadership are being filled with black men and women who moved forward on the strength of instruction in integrated schools and of acceptance by an integrated society. The appointment of black state education commissioners and black university presidents or the election of black mayors and legislators by integrated cities and constituencies are proof that the integrated society can be a political reality.

It is absurd to suggest that the busing issue would dominate this presidential campaign if nothing more were involved than some tactical disagreements over—as President Nixon would have it—how best to achieve true integration. The issue is not how to integrate the schools; it is nothing less than whether the old lingering fears of an integrated America are once again to frighten this country off its only dependable course to internal peace and social justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Paris Vietnam Talks

The Paris conference on Vietnam virtually "died" at the 147th session... (Thursday). If one takes liberally the positions of the four delegations, there will be no next session... But in fact the conference does not seem to be "clinically dead." Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the official head of the PRG delegation, is coming back to Paris this morning after a six-month absence and it is a likely assumption that she is not arriving empty-handed. It will always be open to the Americans to consider another session "useful" to know what Mrs. Binh has in her baggage and this without the PRG having to take the trouble to invite them. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon showed the Americans, by proxy of Ambassador Porter, that his concern about the "boys" prisoner in Vietnam is so deep that it might at most lead him to desperate moves. An American confereé summed up: "Just for this, Richard Nixon would reelect himself to the White House."

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Officially, no one speaks of suspension or rupture; yet it is clear that the weekly negotiations that have been going on for more than three years ended yesterday... (Thursday)... It was no longer possible for the negotiators to meet every week without taking into account the new deal that has taken place, frequently over their heads.

It is now up to them and to all the countries interested in the Indochinese crisis to find ways and means for a new negotiation. The four participants agree on one point: to keep in contact either through liaison officers or through other connections. The regular Washington-Peking contacts that have just begun in Paris at the level of ambassadors could be one of these connections. And there is the return of Mrs. Binh to Paris... She may be arriving with new ideas, a new plan, or even a new negotiation formula. This is the secret hope expressed in Paris.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1897  
NEW YORK—Judge Kean, of the Supreme Court of the state of Washington, has decided that more than 50 persons who obtained divorces in that state during the past three years and married again are bigamists. The court holds that when the second marriage took place within six months after divorce, it was unlawful. This was not known to many divorcees who went to Washington for the lax divorce laws and sometimes married again right away. The decision affects many New Yorkers and some English subjects.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1922  
CHICAGO—"Dry" agents in this city yesterday dumped 350,000 gallons of liquor into the Chicago River because there was no storage space available in which to keep it any longer. The ceremony was witnessed by huge crowds and there was scarcely a dry eye in the throng of real "wets" who witnessed the mingling of the liquid joy with the muddy waters of the river. It was later announced that hereafter government agents will avoid unnecessary display in liquor destruction to avoid public irritation.



"I Knew Nixon Had Something Up His Sleeve—Who's This Rogers?..."

## Washington Is Hard on Foreign Diplomats

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Shed a fear or two for foreign diplomats in Washington in this election year. They must keep at their usual difficult chore of seeking out the content of unfolding American policy toward their country—a chore rendered all the more difficult by the fact that Henry Kissinger is a very busy man. (To understand this, it helps to have seen an ambassador swearing and gnashing his teeth at being shunted from one White House phone to another while trying to find Kissinger to cope with a looming crisis.)

Diplomats also have got to figure out who will become the Democratic presidential nominee, and if he will beat Mr. Nixon. The point of this exercise is not necessarily to decide whether to cultivate or assist either the ins or the outs; presumably foreign diplomats recognize the limitations and risks of that kind of enterprise, even if all American diplomats don't. It's the allegation of an American role in Chile's 1970 election being the current case. But an electoral estimate can affect foreign judgments on whether to bring up a particular piece of diplomatic business now or next year, when someone else may be President.

Diplomats must deal with developments flowing from the President's awareness that he is running for re-election. It is by chance that the Peking and Moscow summits fall in an election year, or by political design, or by strictly diplomatic orchestration. Leonard Brezhnev, the Soviet No. 1, who likes to pretend that the Kremlin is free from such tendencies, complained last year of the "frequent zigzags in U.S. foreign policy which are apparently connected with some kind of domestic political motives from short-term considerations." Who would deny he has at least half a point?

### Last Lame Duck

It would not do, of course, for any President to conduct himself as though for him there were no tomorrow. Not only would that transgress his official responsibility and self-respect; it might cost foreigners from taking him, i.e., us, seriously. As it happens, we have not had an authentic lame-duck President, one plainly elected to his last full term, since Eisenhower in 1960; another man, another age.

It is encouraging, though, that the Russians were ready to re-elect Lyndon Johnson in Moscow in mid-1968 (the Czechoslovak invasion aborted his trip) to begin the SALT talks, even though they knew he would not be around to finish them. The scheduling of that summit involved more than a gamble, by the way, than Peking's and Moscow's invitations to Mr. Nixon.

who has a very good chance of staying in the White House another four years.

We have some evidence that the President himself is aware of this problem. In last week's Life, Hugh Sidey, a reputable White House outlet, reported that while in Peking Nixon talked a great deal about the American political process, explaining to Chou that despite the turnover in government every four or eight years, there was a genuine continuity in American purpose. The high ambitions he described were those of a nation, he insisted, not just of one person.

Assuming Sidey's accuracy, I find this a fascinating tidbit, suggesting as it does not only an evident presidential intent to get across to Chou but a certain view of our politics and values as well. Is there in fact "a genuine continuity in American purpose"? 1962-1972? 1966-1972? 1972-1976? What is that continuing "American purpose"? Was Chou alarmed or reassured to be told there is a "genuine continuity" to it? Sidey reported: "Chou's response was to dwell on the principles

behind the Chinese state, those powerful ideas which had carried the Communists from the caves of Yenan to the summit. Was Mr. Nixon alarmed or reassured by that?

In truth, it is not easily demonstrable that American electoral politics balks the conduct of a consistent foreign policy. Political pressures operate within any system, American, Russian or Chinese, inevitably affecting its foreign policy. That our leadership is changed (or renewed) by the orderly predictable process of a two-party election may well permit or enforce more continuity, rather than less. In a real sense, the decisive political event of 1968 was not the election of Richard Nixon in November but Lyndon Johnson's abdication in March. Both reflected the same underlying current. However convenient, presidential terms can represent quite an arbitrary way to set off one stage of policy from another. Look at the trouble we all have determining when our Vietnam involvement really began.

England has no permanent allies, only permanent interests,

Palmerton is supposed to have said in 1948. The mot has endured, although its meaning has not always been appreciated: Palmerton was realistically warning the world that England would be an unfaithful friend, dumping allies if it perceived interests so required. The thrust of his statement is diametrically opposite that of Mr. Nixon's often reiterated pledge to "honor commitments." The President also often has paid homage to American "interests," without ever saying precisely what they are. Is it not possible that we have causes where our interests no longer, or no longer fully reside? Of course it's possible. In fact, that's the central problem in shaping a new foreign policy. And it is here, in the definition of interests and in the adjustment of commitments to interests, not merely in the process of our elections, that foreign diplomats—and Americans—must look. Washington is hard on diplomats; it's hard on Americans too, not because our politics are confusing but because we're in a period of change.

## Why Not Tell the Truth?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—One curious aspect of the new isolationist mood among so many Americans is their hostility toward the relatively modest U.S. propaganda apparatus. Ever since it was quite properly disclosed that some funds supporting Radio Free Europe came from the Central Intelligence Agency, there have been mounting signs of distrust for the very idea of explaining America's viewpoint to citizens of countries where there is no freedom of expression.

Even so worldly a man as Sen. Fulbright opposes the idea of rearranging RFE finances on a new basis to secure its continued operations. Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. in 17 of its many languages, has increasing difficulty in supporting itself. The Voice of America, representing the U.S. Information Agency, faces a thin budget.

These services differ in all aspects save for money trouble. VOA is official and global in concept. Radio Liberty focuses on the Soviet Union's many republics and has transmitters in Leningrad, West Germany, as well as Spain and Taiwan. RFE has transmitters in Holzkirchen and Bielefeld, West Germany, and in Portugal, aiming at Russian's East European allies.

It was always ridiculous to pretend that Radio Liberty and RFE had no connection with U.S. government agencies. Yet, while this diplomatic campaign emphasizes West Germany, which is told that harboring stations like Radio Liberty and RFE is a hostile act not consonant with Chancellor Brandt's efforts to achieve détente, it seeks to exploit American public distaste for propaganda, labeling it variously as CIA "agitation" and "Zionist." The intensity of these endeavors seems to confirm the broadcasts' effectiveness. More than half the adults of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria listen to RFE. Almost 30 million radios in the U.S.S.R. are capable

of receiving Radio Liberty's short-wave broadcasts. It is difficult to understand what is wrong with using modern communications to tell people what is going on—people whose own governments prefer to hide or distort the truth. There can never be international understanding without more open exchange of ideas other than those permitted by totalitarian systems.

Moreover, Americans who pretend embarrassment because we are unabashedly engaged in the propaganda business should realize that the transmitters objected to by Moscow and its allies are in fact initiated by them and their initiative broadcasts are 100 percent official and based in presentation of news, often delicately seeking to stir up trouble.

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**'Independent' Voice**  
Thus Radio Prague specializes in Italian and Spanish programs designed to create unrest among foreign workers in Communist market countries. The U.S.S.R., for its part, has added a copy of RFE to Radio Moscow's regular set-up. This is the allegedly non-official, independent Radio Peace and Progress, it is an independent enterprise. It is the only one in the Soviet system.

Moreover, its transmissions tend to be far more hostile and un-restrained than those of Radio Moscow itself—especially broadcasts in Chinese, aimed at mainland China, and in Indian languages, which provoked a protest from the New Delhi government last year. Moscow answered with the excuse that it had no "influence" over the "independent" station.

The truth is not a wicked weapon, even though it may be dangerous. Surely Western nations, including the United States, have at least as much right to tell their story to muted populations, as Communist stations have to paint their own picture in the free air and press of the democratic world. It is folly for any Americans to have an inferiority complex about telling things as they are.

## Letters

### Get and Beget

As for the enlightening articles by Leonard Silk, "The Intimacy of Disaster" (Herald Tribune, 16-17), we cannot deny the fact that human society is eminently human, that man has created it in his own image based on his two primal passions, namely, to get and to beget.

It is ironic that today he is beginning to recognize them as his worst enemies.

His social values as indeed the entire social structure he has so laboriously built are in harmony with and inspired by the basic postulates of his nature.

Hence if we are to contemplate anything like a Copernican Revolution of the mind, such as envisaged by the MIT group, we must have the courage to accept the need and the possibility to change and improve the nature of man in biological terms in order to enhance the quality of life.

True, this has its dangers and pitfalls but I am afraid it is the only sure way to create an idealistic, altruistic milieu to replace the aggressive, selfish,

greedy, exploitative and wasteful, unequal and unjust society we live in now.

This is well within the scope of modern science to achieve in the foreseeable future with proper encouragement and guidance.

S.N. MESJIAN.

Tanger.

### View of Mutton

In your editorial "Mustard on the Mutton" (Herald Tribune, 21), you have scored an all-time low in both literary style and content. Not only is your long drawn-out comparison of U.S. presidential aspirants to a dinner menu trite, but your conclusions couldn't be further from the truth.

Do you really believe there is a "real choice" between the Republicans and the Democrats? In 1964, the only difference between Goldwater and Johnson was that Goldwater was stupid enough to say what L.B.J. was stupid enough to say. In 1968, we had the choice of Humphrey, Johnson's "blood" brother, and Richard Nixon.

With 20,000 more Americans dead since Nixon took office, and with the widening of the war into all of Indochina, it's all too clear how much choice we had then. And this year it looks like a Nixon-Humphrey choice again. Some choice. You may like mutton, but all you're getting is a bunch of mutton-heads.

MARC KRIZACK.

Paris.

### Power Mad

Russell Baker's report on U.S. politics (Herald Tribune, 10), is an excellent example of writing the truth.

He does not write "in depth," which to me means, "talking out of both sides of one's mouth," and thus leading around in a porridge of academic verbiage, without making a positive statement.

For several years I have been convinced that the United States no longer has "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Now, it is "government of the people... by power-mad politicians, for their personal gain and aggrandizement."

CHARLEY STOEKEY.

Palma de Mallorca.

## Right's Duty Is to Oppose Not to Rule

By William F. Buckley

NEW YORK—Sen. Goldwater, addressing the Young Republican leadership conference (which received him enthusiastically), said that he foresaw in the next period in American politics "a division not of liberal Republicans but of conservative Republicans. And I say to my conservative friends you are wrong, wrong, wrong." Never mind for a moment whether his conservative friends are wrong, wrong, wrong, or even whether they are simply wrong. It is important to try to understand them, and to drive from one's head the notion that they are merely Birchite neurotics. Incidentally, Richard Nixon knows that they are not, and this may prove to be one of the most important political data of the months ahead.

I have a letter which spans the thoughts of a middle-aged American conservative toward the present leadership of the Republican party. He thought it not an epitaph on a bygone age. The writer is determined to transform his disillusion with Richard Nixon not merely into a dirge, but into fuel for a comeback...

"The central problem we are wrestling with at the moment is Richard Nixon. You and many others concluded in 1953 that he was our best bet for 1958. More over, Nixon's performance in 1959 and 1970 certainly seemed to validate your judgment. In short, it was not the subsequent leftward lunge of the Nixon policies astonishing as well as deeply disappointing, you have plenty of company...

### No Cheap Shots

"I am certainly not going to waste your time as you mine on such cheap shot as 'I told you so' if only because I yelled myself hoarse for Eisenhower at the Chicago convention in 1952. Nobody who later told me so has ever left me feeling so utterly empty as I felt when I first fed, in privacy, the realization that my support of Eisenhower had been a ghastly mistake. I knew then that a whole year's lifetime of uncomplicated devotion to the Republican party was bleeding away. I suddenly realized—and I would never wish such a realization on anybody—that my central premises had all been wrong.

"To be in power is obviously desirable, but for a set of principles it is not essential. What is essential is that the principles must be in a position to be proclaimed and worked for, and that their violation must be opposed. The logical dilemma that a Nixon places conservatives in is, of course, on the tenuous proposition (most recently reiterated by Aram Bakshian in the New York Times) that President Nixon would be bound to be worse. Or, as Barry Goldwater puts it, 'Consider the alternative and say your heads.'

"Frankly, what has always bothered me most about the argument is its sheer banality. Surely mankind was endowed by his Creator with intellectual weapons capable of extricating him from such an ugly little cage.

"And sure enough, even a little thought reveals that the analysis is overly simple. It is indisputably true, of course, that the effect of some Democratic presidential election would be a disaster. But would it be a disaster? (For example) would it be likely to be worse for conservatism and for America—than anything one can reasonably anticipate under Nixon. But you and I have seen conservatism grow and prosper while in outright opposition to first Eisenhower and then Kennedy, and the ability to oppose a liberal President is certainly entitled to get assigned great value: let us call it X. Just as uncontestedly, it would be better if a conservative were in the White House, let's assign that a value called Y. If it is four times as desirable as being in vocal opposition, then 4X=Y. Any degree to which a Republican President falls about the conservative ideal (and naturally they all do) reduces our satisfaction proportionately. If he's only 50 percent satisfactory, then his 'conservative desirability quotient' is Y/2. But note that Y/2 is greater than X (which is the Goldwater argument). But if he's only 25 percent satisfactory, then Y/4=X. And that is my argument: the satisfactions (I am speaking, of course, of altruistic satisfactions) conservatives can legitimately derive from the Nixon administration today are quantitatively less than those they could derive by being in effective opposition to at least some of the Democrats who are contending for this presidency."







## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds			
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change	
ABSL 4.50/52	55 89 1/2 89 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 5.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 5.50/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 6.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 6.50/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 7.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 7.50/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 8.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 8.50/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 9.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 9.50/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
ABSL 10.00/52	17 1/2 17 1/2	+ 1/2	
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**Manufacturers Hanover Bank/Belgium**  
is the new name  
for our Belgian subsidiary  
**Banque d'Escompte et de Travaux**  
located at 13, rue de Ligne, Brussels

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER**  
**TRUST COMPANY**

Corrected Advertisement

These Debentures were offered and sold outside the United States.  
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

75,000,000 French Francs

## The Montreal Catholic School Commission

7½% Debentures Due March 1, 1987

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First Boston (Canada) Limited  
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Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	A. E. Ames & Co.
Andersens Bank A/S	Julius Baer International Limited	Banco di Roma (France)	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bankers Trust International	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.	Banque Amériab	Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe)
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Effectenbank-Warburg <small>Aktienvereinsbank</small>	FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.	Fidi-Milano S.p.A.	Edicentro S.p.A.
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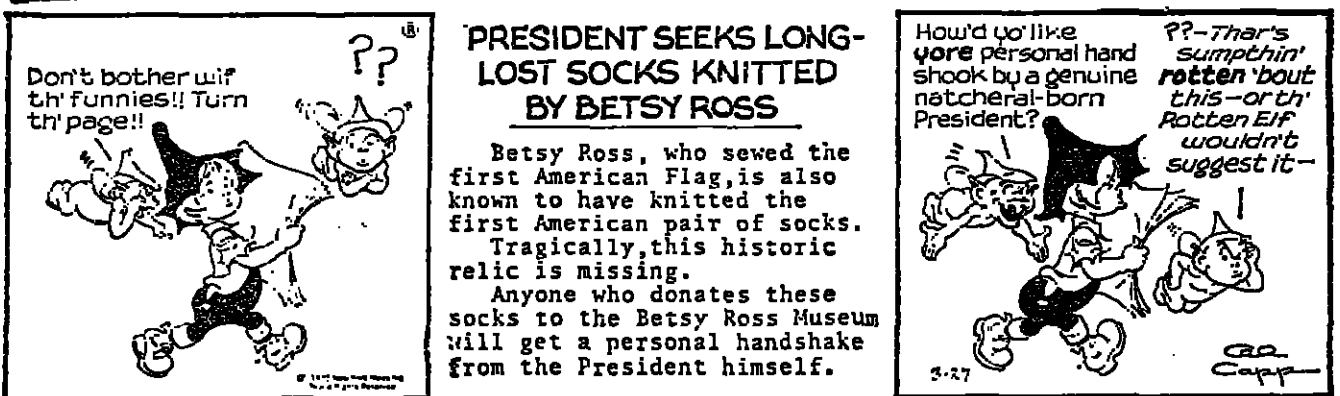
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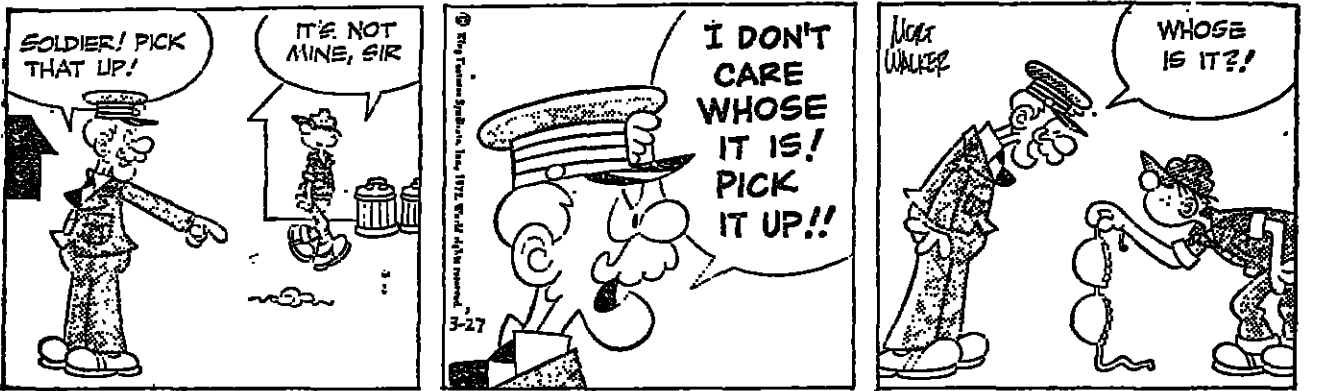
B.C.



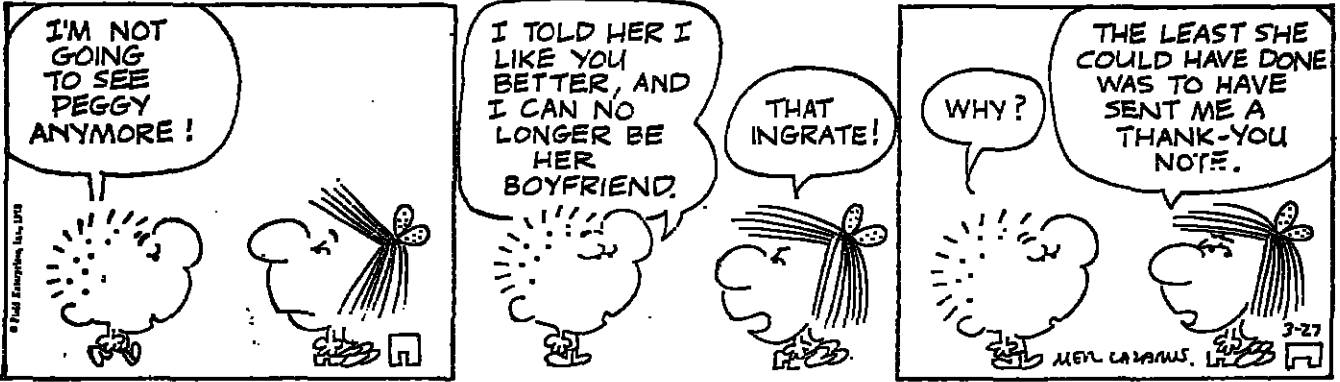
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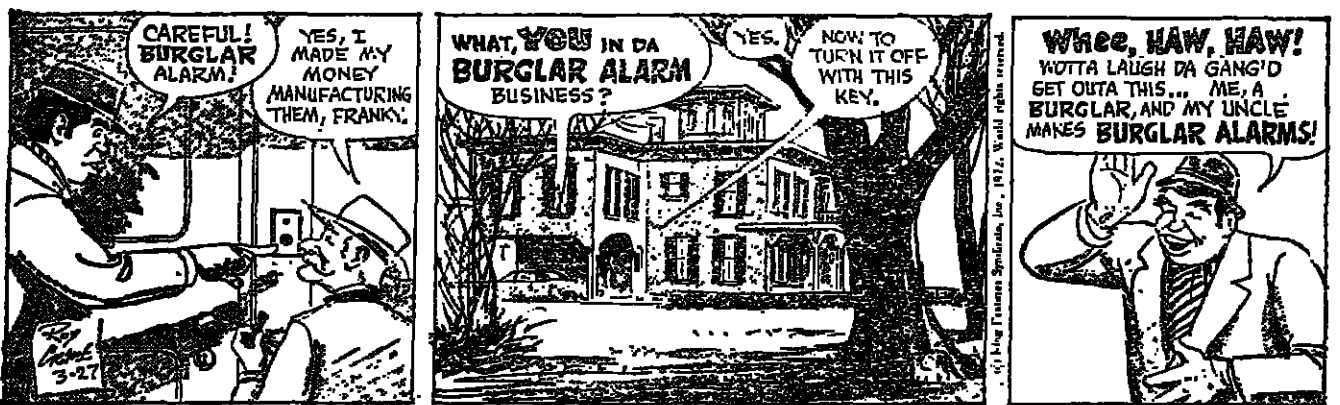
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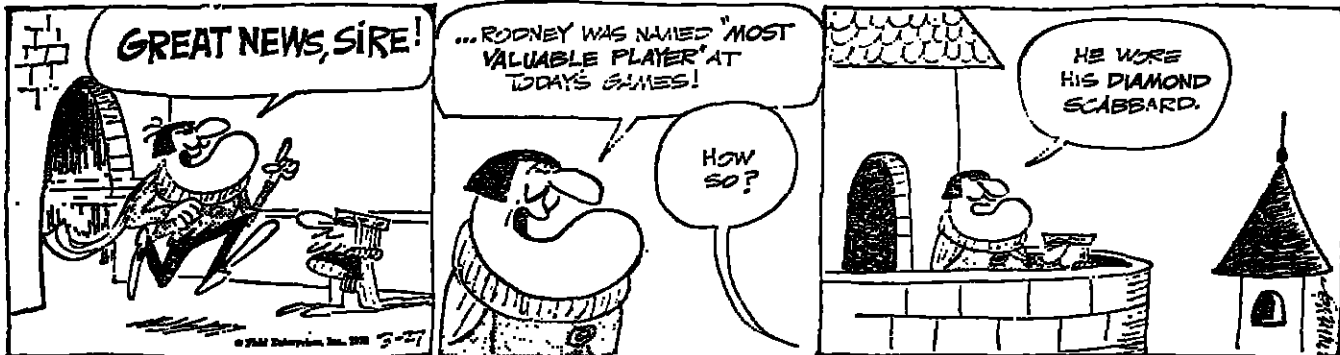
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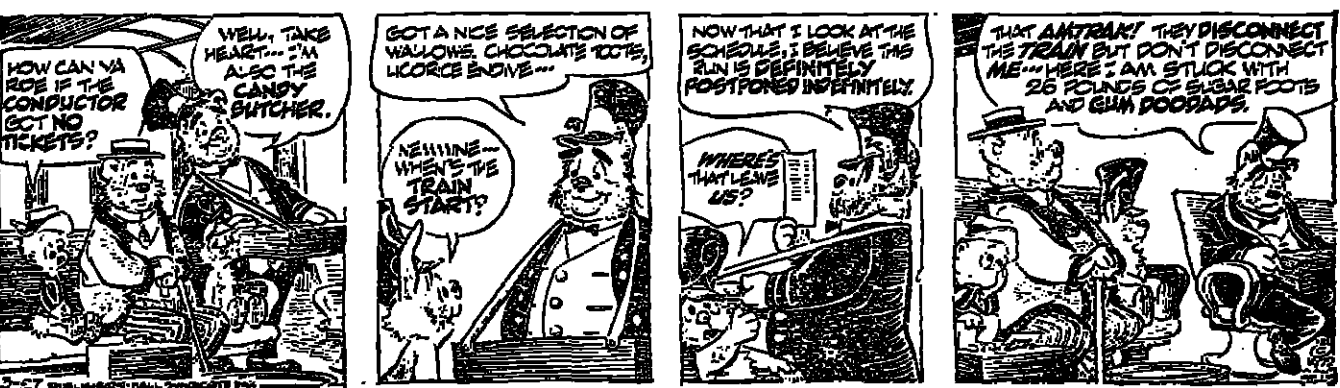
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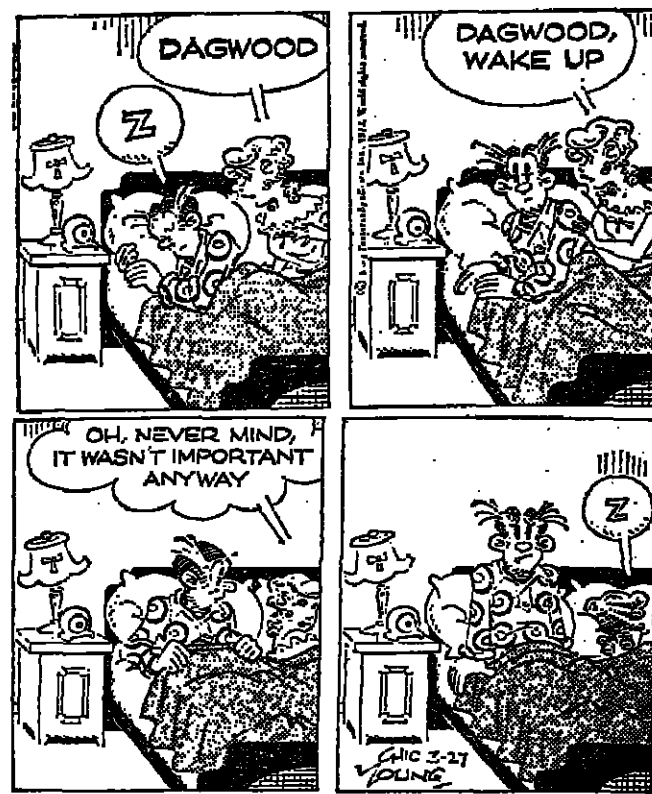
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal presented a difficult dummy-play problem. South reached a four-heart contract by the rather surprising route shown. When his sub-minimum one-heart opening bid was raised to two hearts he bid game, not so much because he expected to make it—a remote chance—but because he was afraid that his opponents would enter the auction and make a part-score in spades.

The opening lead was the spade king and declarer ruffed in the closed hand. Fanning his hopes on even breaks in both hearts and clubs, South then led a low heart and won in dummy with the queen when West ducked. He continued with the heart jack, and discovered the four-one trump break that proved fatal. West took the heart ace and continued spades, leaving South with only nine tricks.

Nonetheless, four hearts was a reasonable contract as dummy produced ideally fitting cards in hearts and clubs, and there was

a line of play that would have succeeded against the bad trump division. However it is not easy to find with all the cards in view, let alone at the table.

After winning the second trick with the heart queen, South would have had to ruff a spade and then use dummy's club entries to ruff two more spades. The position would then have been this:

NORTH		
♠ 8		
♥ J9		
♦ 52		
♣ 7		
WEST		EAST
♠ A64		♠ —
♥ —		♥ —
♦ Q73		♦ KJ984
♣ —		♣ J
SOUTH		
♠ —		
♥ —		
♦ A106		
♣ K96		

NORTH		
♠ 87542		
♥ QJ9		
♦ 52		
♣ Q7		
WEST		EAST
♠ AK96		♠ QJ103
♥ A642		♥ 3
♦ Q73		♦ KJ984
♣ 85		♣ J102
SOUTH (D)		
♠ K10875		
♥ A106		
♦ K9643		
♣ —		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass 7♥ Pass West led the spade king.

ABBOTT	ELLS	RODAMS
CRUSH	BUITIERFAT	
WETTER	ABRIADLINE	
BAIT	INSBIR	CLYDE
DELIVE	SINAP	HEEL
STREETIS	SAD	
ARCT	HILL	RABBI
SAUTE	GOIS	SIRUP
HYPER	HAIRP	NETS
WIM	SEALS	CLIVYDE
DMUS	ASHAKE	PRO
BUITIER	SUP	ADANO
BAFAD	LESIS	RANUP
SEIDGE	THE	SYSTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



\* KNOW WHAT I THINK, MOM? I THINK SOME POOR, UNLUCKY PERSON HAD AN ACCIDENT! \*

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUSUY

PITED

AERIPT

TRIMAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GNOME EMPTY SIMILE NEARBY  
Answer: Not highly prized, but often honorable—MENTIONS

## BOOKS

## THE PATTON PAPERS, 1885-1940

By Martin Blumenson. 996 pp. Illustrated with photographs and with maps by Samuel H. Bryant. Houghton Mifflin. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AFTER wading through military historian Martin Blumenson's eighth book, "The Patton Papers, 1885-1940," I confess that what springs first to mind are about a dozen reasons why not to recommend this bulky tome. Nearly a thousand pages of personal correspondence, articles, lecture notes, and so forth by a soldier primarily remembered as a man of action? A thousand pages that don't begin to cover the period of Patton's greatest fame and notoriety—1940-1945, when he was promoted through the ranks of general officer and came to be regarded by some as the American soldier most responsible for victory in World War II? Who cares? Who needs the eulogies?

Moreover, from looking back on the career of George S. Patton Jr. from the peak of present fashion, he will seem to many to have been the complete American villain. To say that he was an authoritarian is gratuitous, but the fact remains that he was an elitist who called black servants "nigger boys," and maintained that one trouble with this country is that its system obscures the natural aristocracy from which its military leaders must perforce step forward. He yearned constantly for war ("To me war is as much a move of an art than sculpture") and he regarded peacetime as a preparation for more glorious holocausts.

He did not even pretend to be a patriot ("I would just as gladly fight for any country against any country, except this one"), and his strictures against fighting this country would seem to have been purely sentimental ("There is no use concealing things from you," he wrote to his wife-to-be from West Point, "for you might help and ought to know. I want to be a dictator or a president").

He was instrumental in the 1932 rout of the bonus marchers encamped at Anacostia Flats in Washington, and believed them to "be infiltrated by Communist agents that were inciting them to revolution." He was the ultimate stocker for military defeat (what Army folk like to call a poultry epidemic); he claimed to have changed his uniform 15 times a day while at West Point; he liked to see his troops' hair cut to the scalp; he forbade ducking the head to meet the hand when saluting. All in all, then, he was someone who would have been for doubling antiballistic missile sites and proliferating nuclear warheads (although not, of course, at the expense of an adequate force of fighting men).

He might even have occupied the office next to Gen. Jack D. Ripper's in "Dr. Strangelove." So, one is tempted to ask, who needs his "Papers"?

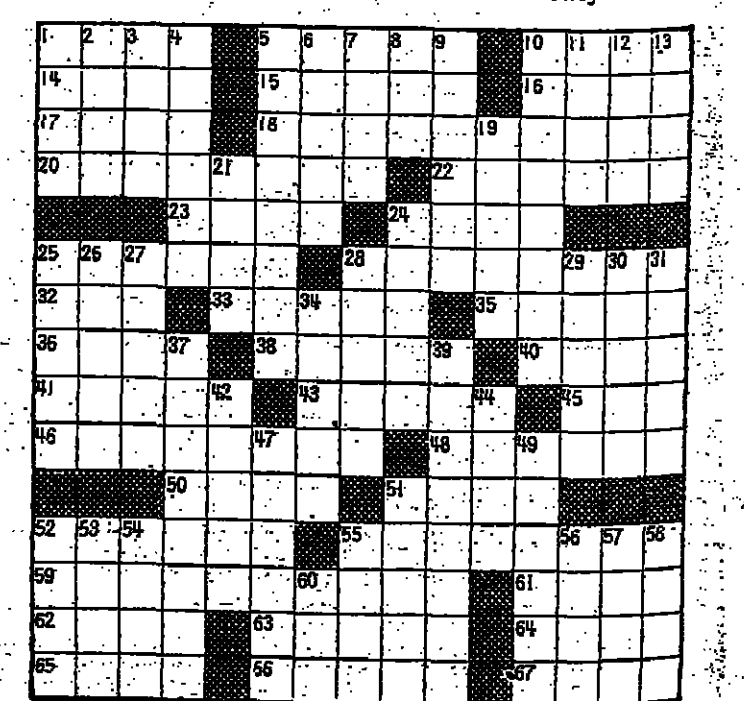
And yet one need only dip into Mr. Blumenson's prologue to catch the fascination of this book. Patton strove so desperately to succeed out of his sense of insecurity, Blumenson postulates, out of a need to justify parental love he never felt he deserved. His notorious transgression during World War II—which led to the famous incident of his shoving the shell-shocked soldier—may well have been caused by "sub-dural hematoma," Blumenson

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	48 Type of night	19 City of France
1 Explosives	50 Cysts	21 Ball team
5 Defunct birds	51 Ernie	24 Quotes
10 Wading bird	52 Assent	25 Garret
14 Old West name	53 Marquette's lake	26 Miss Bara
15 Wear away	59 Nonsense	27 King or queen
16 To be, in Paris	61 Alaska cape	28 Hebrew abode
17 Box	62 Two-toed sloth	29 of spirits
18 Wingless birds	63 Vienna's river,	28 France, in
20 Indian of Florida	64 Volcano	30 Canonical hour
22 Celtic priests	65 Weather-ear	31 Slumbered
23 Cars	abbr.	34 Buffalo butters
24 Honeycomb unit	66 British guns	37 Reduced speed
25 Greek goddess	67 Police activity	38 King condemned
28 Belt weapons		to pushing a rock
32 In spite of: Var.		42 Napped leather
33 Shell crew		44 Green or blue shade
35 Appropriate in a way		47 Mortimer et al.
36 Sawbucks		49 Columist Max
38 Syngman and family		51 Korean port
40 Heraldic division		52 Adjoin
41 Objects of devotion		53 Sugar
43 Silk dye		54 Kind of bake
45 Inside info		55 Sound
46 Merry-go-round: Var.		56 Scintilla
		57 All: Prefix
		58 Interpret
		60 Dowry





## Beats Florida State, 81-76

## UCLA Continues an Era With 6th Straight NCAA

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (UPI)—There may come a day when the University of California, Los Angeles, is no longer the national college basketball champion. But that time seemed a way yesterday after UCLA defeated Florida State, 81-76, to win its sixth consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association title and eighth in the last nine seasons.

## After-Game Pressure Scares Bruins' Walton

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (UPI)—They brought Bill Walton to be interviewed yesterday afternoon, and the 6-foot-11 UCLA sophomore turned into a reluctant and somewhat disappointed giant. The man who had singlehandedly destroyed Louisville on Thursday and played a crucial role in UCLA's 81-76 victory yesterday over Florida State for the NCAA title literally had to be escorted into the press room by a coach, John Wooden.

"I didn't say it was going to be like this," said the 20-year-old Walton, looking over his inquisitive faces and a battery of microphones in his face. "I'm leaving."

"Come on, Bill," replied Wooden. "It won't be so bad. I promise."

So the source of college basketball made it to the microphone, replying one of the afternoon's most dramatic moments, then at which he thought his team "didn't play that good" against Florida State.

"We didn't dominate the game like I know we can," he said, even though the Bruins were ever in serious danger after rallying from a seven-point early deficit to a 16-point lead in the second half.

"If we had played more of our game, it would have been a lot different," Walton continued. "I can't play a good game; we can't like to back into things, we like to win things convincingly."

Henry Bibby, the Bruins' senior captain who finished his career on a third straight national championship, also seemed disheartened with the Bruins' performance. With UCLA, success now seems to be taken for granted. How the Bruins play the game is more important.

"It gets to be old after a while," said Bibby with a wink and a shrug. "The only graduating senior starter, Bibby has played and started all three years, UCLA losing only three of 90 games in that span."

and only one senior, Henry Bibby, did its usual thing by completing an unbeaten season with its 30th victory of 1971-1972 and its 45th triumph in a row over two seasons.

The victory also gave Wooden his third 30-0 season. The Bruins went unbeaten in 1964 and 1967. There were some moments early in the final when the Bruins were behind. But they were hardly cause for worry as UCLA kept cool and came back as Bill Walton began to score.

The sophomore was selected as the outstanding player in the tournament.

The Bruins' 6-foot-11-inch All-American center scored 24 points, hauled down 30 rebounds and blocked four shots before a crowd of 15,063 in the Los Angeles Arena.

In the early going, the Florida State defense sagged on Walton and with sharp outside shooting, the Seminoles raced to a 21-14 lead in the first 6 1/2 minutes. But Walton soon got help from sophomore forward Keith Wilkes and fellow All-American Henry Bibby. Wilkes finished with 23 points and Bibby had 18.

Outside shots by Greg Samuel, Ron King, Rowland Garrett and Reggie Royals gave Florida State its early margin. Wooden sat calmly through this and, after the game, said, "You can get behind because of excellent outside shooting but not beaten by outside shooting."

In that early going, Walton didn't make a basket. He finally got his first field goal on a six-foot bank shot that tied the count at 21-21.

From then on, UCLA never trailed and ran to a 60-39 halftime lead.

Walton ran into foul trouble in the second half and Wooden sat him down for six minutes when he picked up his fourth foul. UCLA was ahead, 67-56, and Florida State then scored four straight points to cut the margin to seven. But UCLA, with 6-11 reserve center Sven Nater, held steady and when Walton came back to action with five minutes to play, the Bruins' lead had gone to nine points, 77-68.

North Carolina, with Robert McAdoo scoring 30 points and Dennis Wemyck adding 27, won the consolation game a 105-91 victory over Louisville.

UCLA (N) W L P

Walton 24 1-2 23  
Foster 10 0-0 4  
Walton 9 8-11 24  
Bibby 18 2-3 23  
Hoyfield 1 0-0 2  
Curry 4 0-1 8  
Walters 1 0-1 1  
Totals 81 14-19 81

FLORIDA ST. (W) W L P

Garrett 11 1-1 3  
Royals 5 4-5 15  
McAdoo 30 10-18 28  
Wemyck 27 12-25 28  
Samuel 3 0-0 6  
Harris 7 2-3 16  
Foley 1 0-1 2  
Totals 76 31-49 76

Half-time score—UCLA 50, Florida St. 38.

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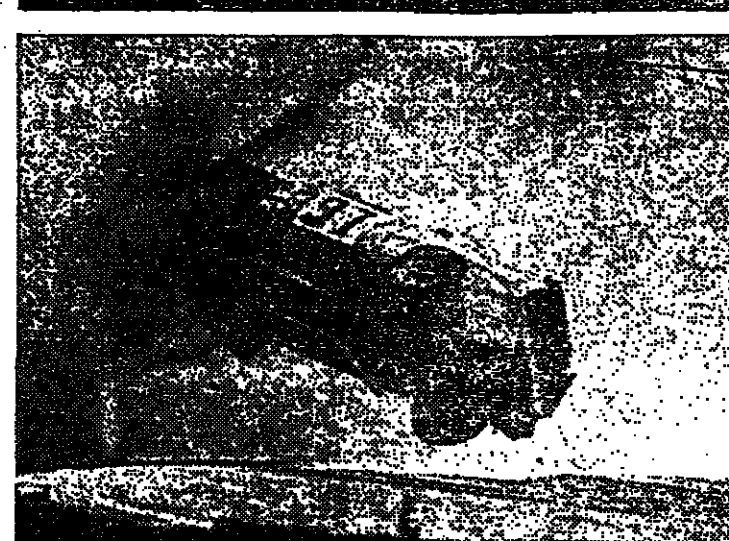
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Samuel 3 0-0 6  
Harris 7 2-3 16  
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Half-time score—UCLA 50, Florida St. 38.



BOUNCES BACK—A Camaro driven by Roberto Quintanilla Jr. of Mexico flips over and quickly bounces right side up in Sebring race. Driver escaped with minor injuries.

## Hull Scores 600th Goal As Hawks Tie Bruins

BOSTON, March 26 (UPI)—Bobby Hull scored the 600th goal of his National Hockey League career with 2 minutes 26 seconds remaining last night to tie the Chicago Black Hawks to a 5-5 tie with the Boston Bruins.

Hull, in his 15th season, got his 46th goal after third-period scores by Phil Esposito and Johnny Bucyk had given the Bruins a 5-4 lead. The deadlock extended goalie Gerry Cheevers' unbeaten streak to 32 games for Boston.

Esposito, who also had a second-period goal, ran his league-leading point total to 129 with his record 28th power-play score and 64th goal early in the final period.

John McKenzie and Bobby Orr scored the other Boston goals. Orr was his 36th. Dennis Hull had two goals and Eric Nesterenko and Jerry Korab one each for Chicago.

Bobby Hull, who received a 30-second standing ovation from the capacity Boston Garden crowd of 14,995, became only the second player in NHL history to reach the 600-goal plateau. Gordie Howe, who retired shortly before the start of this season after 25 years with Detroit, holds the record with 788 goals. The Chicago left wing has scored 50 or more goals in the last 13 seasons and 40 or more in the last eight.

Flyers 2, Seals 0

Philadelphia moved into a tie

NHL Standings

East Division

West Division

Chicago won 1-0

Friday's Game

Saturday's Games

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Hernandez Retains Title

BARCELONA, March 26 (Reuters)—Jose Hernandez of Spain retained his European super welterweight title here Friday by fighting a 15-round draw with French challenger Jacques Rechichien.

## Andretti, Ickx Drive Winner

## Ferraris Run 1-2 at Sebring

By John S. Radosta

SEBRING, Fla., March 26 (UPI)—Mario Andretti of the United States and Jacky Ickx of Belgium won the 12 Hours of Sebring last night in a relatively easy one-two finish for the Ferrari factory. The runner-up was driven by Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Tim Schenken of Australia.

It was the third consecutive victory for the blood red Ferrari 512P sports car in the 1972 World Manufacturers' Championship, the other victories having been scored at Buenos Aires and Daytona, Fla. It also marked the third time Andretti has been a co-winner here; he made the winner's circle in 1967 and 1970.

1,347 Miles Covered

The Andretti-Ickx Ferrari, numbered 2, covered 1,347 miles in the 12 hours at an average speed of 111.5 miles an hour. The Peterson-Schenken car, numbered 3, covered 257 laps, two less than the winner.

In third place was an Alfa Romeo 33/3TT sports car driven by Nino Vaccarella, a schoolmaster from Palermo, Sicily, and Toine Hezemans of the Netherlands. They completed 233 laps. In the last seven minutes, Vaccarella lost 14 minutes coping with a balky gear shift lever.

The fourth-place car, and first in the grand touring class, was a Corvette driven by Dave Heinz of Tampa, Fla., and Bob Johnson of Marietta, Ohio.

Fifth place, and first in class for GT cars of under 2 liters, went to a Porsche 911S driven by Peter Gregg and Hurley Haywood, both of Jacksonville, Fla. The order of finish was affected by a dramatic development near the end of the race. With two hours left to go, the No. 4 Ferrari, driven by Clay Regazzoni, was leading when a loose battery cable short-circuited, causing a fire that ruined the car. The car had completed 215 laps. Regazzoni's co-driver was Brian Redman of England.

All Ferrari

The Andretti-Ickx and Regazzoni-Redman Ferraris had dominated the race from its start at 11:05 a.m. with numerous changes of lead between them.

But as dusk fell, Regazzoni-Redman firmly took over after a disastrous pair of flat tires cost the Andretti-Ickx car, then leading, four laps. It was after Regazzoni's fire that the No. 2 Ferrari resumed the lead.

Andretti and Ickx won a purse of only \$5,000, plus accessory awards, but purses are secondary

in manufacturers' races to the prestige of winning.

The only opposition to the Ferrari came from another factory team of Alfa Romeo 33/3TT sports cars, but three of them dropped out, leaving the No. 33 Vaccarella and Hezemans car to carry on against the other Italian machines.

Peter Revson, American co-driver of the No. 31 Alfa, was excluded from the race this afternoon after a quarrel with an official who charged him with using an obscene gesture and knocking off his hat. Revson was replaced by Andrea de Adamich, whose original Alfa was wrecked.

The dispute between Revson and Charles Erwood, the "clerk of the course," started after Revson was black-flagged into the pits for allegedly passing another car under the yellow caution flag.

Set Down

Revson angrily denied the charge in a hearing before the stewards and said he had been needlessly called in from the competition. He said the incident was another instance of "amateurs" officiating at professional races.

Yesterday's 12-hour race was the third round in the 1972

series of races on three continents for the World Manufacturers' Championship. It also was the 22d and last one run on the 5.2-mile road course laid on the rough surface of Sebring Airport, a World War II training base. The promoters hope to build a new course next year.

The field consisted of 61 starts in four classes—sports, grand touring, touring and sedans. The sedans were not eligible for championship points—they raced only for purses.

The major attention was devoted to the sports cars, racing under a new limit on engine size—3 liters in place of last year's 5 liters. They are basically the same as the formula one cars of Grand Prix competition, but they are returned to run longer.

The No. 32 Alfa of Vic Elford and Helmut Marko pursued the Ferraris, but dropped out in late afternoon with a seized engine.

Two other promising competitors were done in by mechanical problems. The No. 7 Mirage Ford of Derek Bell-Gijs Van Lennep had a succession of transmission malfunctions and eventually retired with a broken differential.

The No. 12 Lola-Ford of Reine Wisell and Gerard Larrousse was plagued all day by suspension difficulties.

## S. African Women Top British for Tennis Cup

JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (Reuters)—South Africa won the Federation Cup, the women's tennis team championship, for the first time, defeating Britain, 3-1, yesterday in the final.

Fat Pretorius and Brenda Kirk of South Africa, seeded sixth in the 31-nation tournament, won the decisive doubles against the fourth-seeded British, beating Virginia Wade and Joyce Williams, 6-1, 7-5, before 6,000 fans at Ellis Park.

Earlier, Miss Pretorius had lost to Miss Wade, 3-6, 3-6, in the singles but Miss Kirk evened it by beating Winnie Shaw, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Since the Federation Cup tournament began in 1963, Australia had won it five times and the United States four. Australia was routed in this year's semifinal by Britain while South Africa eliminated the United States.

South Africa staged a remarkable comeback in the final after Miss Pretorius lost the first

singles. Miss Shaw then won the first set against Miss Kirk and was leading, 3-0, in the second.

In the doubles, the British pair started nervously and Misses Pretorius and Kirk, cheered on by a partisan crowd, could do nothing wrong in winning the first set.

Miss Williams started the final set by losing her service, but the British girls rallied and broke Miss Pretorius's serve to level the score at 4-4.

Britain then went ahead, 5-4, but crumbled again. With Miss Kirk serving, the South Africans kept up the pressure and did not lose a point to win the final game.

Mrs. Gunter Gains

RICHMOND, Va., March 26 (AP)—Billie Jean King and Nancy Richey Gunter ousted the top two seeds yesterday to gain the finals of the Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Mrs. Gunter came from behind to defeat top-seeded Rosemary Casals, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2. It was the 18th straight match Mrs. Gunter has won and, until yesterday, she had won only a set in 12 matches.

Mrs. King defeated second-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 6-0.

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Blue's Signing Not Announced At Conference

MESA, Ariz., March 26 (AP)—Pitcher Vida Blue failed to show up at a news conference called yesterday to announce his signing with the Oakland Athletics and sent word by owner Charles Finley to "just tell them I'm a mixed-up kid."

Finley said at the A's spring training camp that he held the last of four meetings with the star pitcher at a Phoenix hotel yesterday "and he had the contract in his hand three times" ready to sign, before backing off.

Finley said Blue was talking to him about the contract within 24 hours after announcing his "retirement" last week. He said Blue had no intention of retiring, wanted to play ball, and blamed the impasse on the "thoughts implanted in Vida's mind" by his attorney.

Undeclared Wales Routs France In Rugby Union

CARDIFF, Wales, March 26 (Reuters)—Undeclared Wales, last year's champions, yesterday slugged France, 20-6, in possibly the final Five-Nations Rugby Union match of the season. It was the third successive victory for the Welshmen.

But Wales and Scotland have refused to go through with matches in Dublin after Ireland because of the Northern Ireland situation. Ireland had won both its only two matches this season.

The winners were once again led by brilliant fly half Barry John, who kicked four penalties to bring his point total to 90 in international matches, for Wales.

France's points came from two penalties kicked by Pierre Villepreux, captaining his side in his final championship appearance.

RUGBY UNION STANDINGS

Wales 1 0 0 0 36 21

Ireland 2 0 0 0 30 21

Scotland 2 1 0 0 45 53

France 1 2 2 0 51 66

England 0 4 0 0 36 85

## Cardinals Trade Javier to Reds

From Wire Dispatches

TAMPA, Fla., March 26—The St. Louis Cardinals traded second baseman Julien Javier to the Cincinnati Reds Friday for pitcher Tony Cloninger.

Javier batted .259 last season and has a career average of .258 for 12 seasons. He will be used as a back-up infielder by the Reds, who had only five infielders on their roster.

Cloninger, 31, a right-handed pitcher, registered a 3-6 won-lost record and 3.90 earned run average last year. He has a 113-95 record and 3.91 ERA in 11 seasons.

Exhibition Baseball

New York (N) 7, Philadelphia 4. Detroit 4, St. Louis 1. Houston 6, Los Angeles 2. Pittsburgh 5, Chicago (A) 2. Texas 7, Atlanta 2.

Cincinnati 6, Kansas City 2. Cleveland 2, California 1. Minnesota 5, Boston 2. San Diego 6, Chicago (N) 6. Milwaukee 5, Oakland 2. Baltimore 4, New York (A) 2.

## Maryland Rolls Over Niagara in NIT

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI)—Maryland, big, strong and more mobile than had been expected, overcame Niagara, 100-69, yesterday afternoon in the final of the basketball's National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

The Terrapins, in winning their 14th game against five defeats, set over the tight Niagara zone defense, broke the Eagles' press and beat them at their own running game.

Jacksonville took third place in the NIT by defeating St. John's, 30, in the first game.

Tom McMillen, the heralded 6-foot-11-inch Maryland sophomore, is a pre-med student, scored points and had 10 rebounds.

Edged teammate Len Elmore the voting among coaches for a tournament's most valuable player. Elmore, 6-9 work-horse of a team, had 16 points, 15 rebounds and blocked 11 shots.

This was the second straight at an Atlantic Coast Conference game captured the final; North

Carolina won last March, with its Bill Chamberlain named most valuable. Maryland also became the first team to score 100 points in the final in the tournament's 35 years.

Team Help

That McMillen and Elmore would spark the victory had been expected. The surprising factors were Jim O'Brien, the 6-7 forward and third man on the big front line, and the guards, Bob Bodell and Howard White.

O'Brien had 18 points, 12 rebounds and seven assists. White and Bodell, with season averages of only 8.7 and 6, accounted for 37 points between them.

The Niagara guards were supposed to steal the show, but instead, the Terrapin backcourt men, who had often been referred to as "pedestrian" during the season, did so.

Bodell had 19 points and seven assists, and White scored 18. They made key steals and were on the rebound end of the fast break that Elmore and McMillen started as Maryland outbounded Niagara, 56-34.

## Ryun Finds Winning Trail In Distance Relay Team

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 26 (UPI)—Sophomore Martin Ryun, North Carolina Central University and world record-holder in Ryun, continuing on hislympic comeback trail, set the pace in yesterday's 29th annual Orinda Relay.

Bassett won the Kearney-Ryan Trophy as the outstanding legman in the track carnival. He ran the 440-yard intermediate relay in a meet record 51.6 seconds and ran on three recording relay teams during the 10-day event which attracted more than 3,000 contestants.

Bassett's goal is the 400-meter relay in the Olympics.

Ryun breezed three-quarters of a mile as Club West of Santa Barbara, Calif., tied the record for a distance medley relay.

The foursome of Ryun, Mark Jensen, John Lilly and Jerry A. Dyk was timed in 9:41.5, making Duke University's time 4 years.

"I feel real good," Ryun said, days are fun. There's no real

S. Wins in Hockey

BUCHARREST, March 26 (AP)—The United States ice hockey team, silver medal winner at prior, today trounced Japan, 5 in the B-pool matches of the world championship here and for first with East Germany, 5-2, earlier beat Norway, 5-2. The teams have two victories in 3 games.

pressure and I'm relaxing as I get ready. I'm satisfied with my progress this weekend."

He plans to run his first qualifying race for the Olympic trials at 1,500 meters in the Kansas Relays April 22. He was clocked at 2:56.3 for his three-quarter-mile leg.

Paul Corrigan, a University of Maryland senior and two-time NCAA discus champion, won the college discus throw with 185 feet 7 inches.

Ohio University's Rick Dowell, won the javelin throw with 236-2.

Lakers Tie Mark With 68th Victory

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (AP)—Jerry West hit a 15-foot jumper with two seconds to play Friday night to give Los Angeles a 112-110 victory over the Phoenix Suns and a tie for the all-time National Basketball Association record of 68 victories in a season. The Lakers can break the mark today against Seattle in their final game of the season.

The Philadelphia 76ers won 68 games in the 1966-67 season.

Phoenix apparently tied the game at the final buzzer when Connie Hawkins connected from the base line but referee Joe Belmont ruled Hawkins out of bounds when he shot. That left the Lakers with a record-shattering 39th home victory.

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11. Isn't that too complicated for anybody even to think about? —Of course. That is why you are urged to forget it and think of the President's forthcoming trip to Russia.

12. Still, isn't the \$400,000 ITT gift distracting? —No. If there actually was a \$400,000 gift which is unlikely, it will be used to hold a church supper for a lot of poor struggling conglomerate executives. Moreover, that's how things work in Washington so there is nothing to be distracted about.

**'Love Affair'**

Mr. Manheim labors on his translations in a *chambre de bonne* overlooking the Jardin du Luxembourg. The spartan interior is decorated by water-

"Translating a book is like a love affair," he said. "First you get a book and you think it's wonderful. Then you begin wrestling with the author's style. Then you begin hating the author because of the trouble he's making for you. And then, perhaps, if you feel you've done pretty well, you conclude, 'My God, she wasn't such a bad girl after all. Every book is an adventure.'"

Probably no one deliberately goes into a career of literary translation. Mr. Manheim says that he drifted into it after a period of writing his own fiction.

Mr. Grass's work has obliged him to check with experts on windmills, mining and dentistry. Mr. Grass himself is the only source he's found for explanations of the author's West Prussian dialect. For some of Céline's argot, Mr. Manheim consulted regularly with a French friend of the same generation and roughly the same milieu as Céline's.

He recalls that in one Grass translation he used the word "split," in the new sense of two people separating. A copyreader at the publishing house said that the usage didn't exist. Mr. Mannheim asked him to check around the office, but was told nobody had heard of it.

"In the end I took it out just to please him, but it made me feel good, to learn that I'm not more square than a lot of people who stayed home."

leftist causes," was finally approved by the chamber after heated debate earlier this year. Spokesman Moe Rothman, however, said that because of the large number of invitations the actor has received for his forthcoming trip, it would be "impossible for him to accept one and not the others."

For reasons which he is to keep to himself, William Brinkmeyer, one of two Coast Guard captains nominated as admiral by President Nixon last week, has declined the position. "He was very gracious in his refusal," said a Coast Guard spokesman in Washington. "He still begged the question of Capt. Brinkmeyer, a 52-year-old bachelor, chose to become the first man in Coast Guard history to refuse a promotion to rear admiral rank."

## Translator's Failure: Making Sense of Hitler

**PEOPLE:** *Upholding the Honor  
Of the Armenians*

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 Phone includes photographs  
 and recent photo to:  
 Photo 30

**THE EXECUTIVE** traveler for  
 7 weeks, person full-time  
 in case for Great Dane &  
 large, white, Maltese light  
 cream-board, small male  
 dog, 12 weeks old, 12 lbs.  
 AU-PAID for 5-year-old male  
 dog, 12 weeks old, 12 lbs.  
 127 E. 36 St., New York, N.Y.